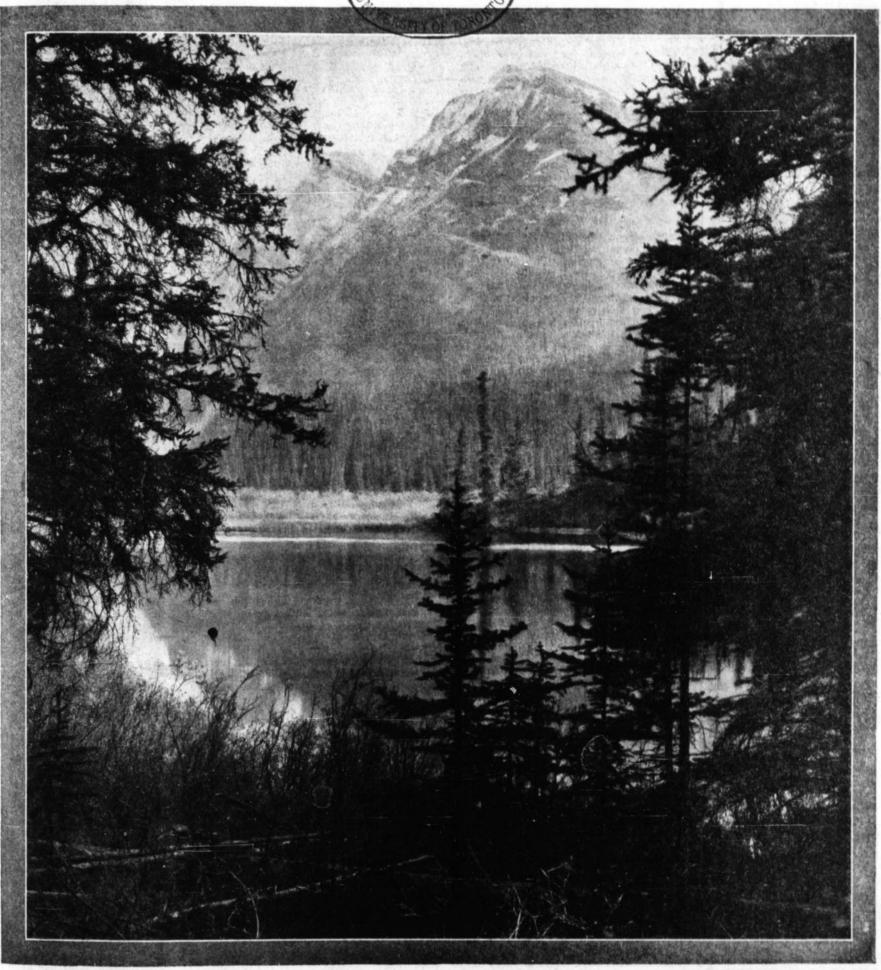
THE GRAIN GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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September 26, 1923



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

> J. T. HULL Associate Editor

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The Wheat Pool

Saskatchewan Seeks to Reach Objective by Agreement Waiving Time Limit of Original Contract—Alberta Continues Negotiations for Pool Organization

HE week has seen little development in the wheat pool situation. The period for withdrawals in Alberta ended on September 22, and it was reported that new contracts exceeded the number of withdrawals. Representatives of the Alberta pool, including H. W. Wood, president; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, C. C. Jensen and W. J. Jackman, returned to Winnipeg last week to continue negotiations in connection with the necessary matters of organizing the pool. These negotiations were proceeding when The Guide went to press.

Saskatchewan

Regina, September 21 .- (Guide Special Correspondence). There is at present a lull in the matter of the wheat pool campaign so far as the public is concerned, but this is only preliminary to a further intensive campaign with a view to reaching the goal which the committee set itself when opening the campaign in the latter part of August.

As already announced this course was decided upon by the board at its meeting on the September 14. In order to put it into effect, however, it was necessary that the time limit fixed in the contract should be waived. A form of waiver has accordingly been prepared, and each contract holder will be asked to sign the form so as to validate the contract. The text of the waiver agreement provides:

The Waiver

1. That the original agreement shall be amended by substituting for the words, "the 12th day of September,

1923," where they occur in the first line of paragraph one (1) thereof the words, "a date to be fixed by resolution a date to be fixed by resolution of the directors of the association," and by substituting for the words, "September 12th, 1923," where they occur in paragraph two (2) thereof the words, "such date to be fixed by resolution of the directors of the association' and by substituting for the words, "the 12th day of September, 1923," where they occur in the second line of paragraph three (3) thereof the words, 'such date to be fixed by resolution of the directors of the association."

2. The said agreement shall be read and construed and be effectual and binding for all intents and purposes as if it had been originally drawn as

amended hereby.

3. Notwithstanding that the said aggreement provides that if along with agreements between the several growers of wheat, executing agreements identical or generally similar in terms with the association shall constitute one contract, the said agreement shall be binding on the grower and shall be valid and effectual for all intents and purposes, although some of the growers who have executed or may execute contracts identical with or generally similar in terms to the said agreement may not execute an agreement in the form of this agreement and notwithstanding that some of such agreements with several growers executing agreements similar to said agreement signed by the grower may be wholly or in part null, void and at an end.

4. This agreement shall be read and

Continued on Page 19

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New Lakeport Freight Terminal

NCREASING wheat production puts heavier tax on transportation facilities year after year. To meet the situation at the head of the lakes, the Canadian National Railway has built a new terminal yard west of the city of Fort William, which was officially opened September 16.

This new Neebing terminal, as it is called, is one of the largest, if not actually the largest thing of its kind on the continent. Between the east and west-bound main line tracks, which are left clear so that passenger traffic will not be impeded in the season of the grain rush, there are over forty miles of tracks. The north section of the yard is for westbound freight. In the centre is a group of buildings representing the last word in roundhouses, car supply houses, freight offices, and equipment for coaling, an ash pit with an automatic elevator, and other modern installations which only a practiced railway man can appreciate.

The main interest, however, lies in the south yard where the grain movement is regulated. As the heavily freighted trains come in from the West they first enter a receiving yard which has a capacity for 700 cars From here they are taken over the "hump." This is a track elevated to a height of sixteen feet. At the hump the cars are detached from the slowly advancing train, and proceed by gravity into the classi-fication yard, which is a series of twenty parallel tracks. The pitch is steep enough to allow loaded grain cars to get up a speed of 14 miles an hour, and carry them to the far end of the classification yard, nearly a mile away.

Each of these twenty tracks in the elassification yard represent a different destination. In as far as possible each of the larger terminal elevators has a different track, but some of the smaller terminals are grouped together on single tracks The total storage capacity of the yard is 4,395 cars.

The hump has a capacity of 100 cars an hour, or 2,000 cars per day, working in two shifts; for the whole yard is lighted by powerful searchlights, and the chalk numbers on the cars for classification can be seen as plainly at night s in daylight. One locomotive does all the work at the hump, with the assistance of a gang of twenty riders who catch the cars as they go over the hump and apply the brakes as the cars go independently down the yards to join cars previously sorted for the same destination.

Before the erection of the hump, eight locomotives and freight crews were required to handle eastbound classification. Plans are laid so that the present capacity can be doubled if occasion should ever demand it.

The Neebing yards were commenced eighteen months ago, and from first to last has been the work of Canadian National engineers.

Cattle Pool Progress

Cheques have been mailed, United Grain Growers Limited announce, to shippers of export cattle included in the special export pool which was operated from February 15 to June 30, 1923, in payment of dividend at the rate of 2.60 per cent. on the valuation of such eattle. This is a second dividend received by shippers, as they already participated in weekly dividend paid by the pools on all cattle. Owing to the nature of the export business, it was not practicable to include it in the weekly pools, and a special export pool was conducted, which took over from weekly pools at market value, cattle of export quality and exported them to British and con-tinental markets The average profit on this enterprise over all shipments, and after deduction of actual expenses of shipping, works out at 2.60 per cent., or an average of a little over \$2.00 per head, which amount is now being distributed.

Over 3,000 cattle were handled from markets at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, for export during the time mentioned. When the weekly pools could not supply enough cattle of export quality to fill the space on trans-Atlantic boats which had been reserved, a sufficient number to complete the shipments were purchased. The dividend on such cattle has been put in a special reserve fund available in connection with operations conducted on behalf of the

Now that an annual pool has taken the place of the weekly pools formerly operated, it is no longer necessary to conduct a separate pool for expert cattle, and for the current year the results from overseas exporting will be included, the same as any other method of handling, in the general operations

of the pool. From February 15, 1923, when cattle pooling was commenced by United Grain Growers at the St. Boniface yards, to June 30, when the system of weekly pools was changed to an annual pool, 8,899 cattle were consigned to the pool by western farmers. Their appraised value of these cattle was \$428. 542. In addition to the appraised value there was distributed to shippers by way

of extra dividends the sum of \$13,344,74 During the period in question not quite half the cattle consigned to United Grain Growers for sale were put into the pool by shippers, and against the 8,899 cattle in the pool 10,171 were handled in the commission alley. Now, however, practically all the cattle sent to United Grain Growers are consigned to the pool.

The greatest benefit to shippers was not in the dividends they received over and above valuation of their cattle, but in the higher market prices (with consequently higher valuations) which resulted from the operations of the pool.

When pool accounts were closed up it was found that there was a surplus of \$777 in the expense account, representing the amount contributed by weekly pools to general expenses in excess of actual requirements. As this amount, which is less than one-sixth of one per cent. of value of cattle handled, was too small for distribution among the 1,800 shippers who had consigned cattle to the weekly pools, it has been carried forward to the annual pool commencing July 1, 1923.

The figures above are for the pool at St. Boniface market. Calgary and Edmonton weekly pools handled only Continued on Page 13

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 26, 1923

David Lloyd George

It is announced that Right Hon. David Lloyd George, will leave England for Canada, on September 29, and it is understood will reach the gateway of the West about the middle of October. The chief object of his visit is doubtless to let the people of this continent know at first hand where he stands with regard to the outstanding issues in world politics, and because of the great part he played in shaping those issues, what he has to say is of extreme importance. Questions of world politics apart, however, Mr. Lloyd George would have been assured of a tremendous reception in this country if only for the vigorous way in which he has during the whole of his career championed the cause of the masses. In the days before the war he was the evangelist of Radicalism, not as radicalism is wrongly interpreted on this continent, but as it was and is interpreted by the more advanced. more humanistic and more logical of British Liberals; and if some of his former admiring followers claim that he abandoned that enlightened position in his efforts to retain power, there are not wanting other faithful supporters who either do not admit that there was any abandonment, or who see in it the adjustment of policy to pressing exigencies of a merely temporary character. Dimmed though his political glory may be Lloyd George still has followers who believe that when the people understand, their leader will come back.

Thirty-three years ago the man who was destined to marshal the entire economic forces of Britain for purposes which his soul loathed, having earned a local name as a champion of Welsh nationality and Welsh nonconformity, and a reputation as a lay preacher, carried his Radicalism and his gift impassioned oratory into practical politics and became a member of parliament by the narrow margin of 18 votes. By 1910 he had the support of 62 per cent. of the electors in the constituency which he still represents; in 1918 he commanded 93 per cent., and in the election of last year he was returned by acclamation. The constituency of Carnarvon District, at least, has no diminished faith in its representative. By 1905 his political value was fully recognized by his party, and Campbell-Bannerman took him into the cabinet as president of the board of trade. It was not a very important post, but Lloyd George made it one; and although he did some things that disturbed the simonpure free traders and delighted the tariff reformers he demonstrated that when he took hold of a job he was of the stuff that made the best possible of it. In 1908 he succeeded Asquith, who had become premier, as chancellor of the exchequer, and then things began to happen. He faced a deficit and he set about meeting it by forms of taxation that hit the rich and not the poor. The House of Lords stood by its wealthy members and supporters and came out of the fray with its prestige sullied and its powers

Then came the war, and Lloyd George, as chancellor of the exchequer, set about securing as much as possible out of taxation to meet the cost. In succession he became minister of munitions, secretary of state for war and prime minister, and each change was the result of the very pressure of events, the positive necessity of action that might override the policies of peace, but without which victory in war was impossible. Under Lloyd George the nation was organized as never before. He was accused of assuming

the powers of a dictator, but his colleagues in the ministry stood loyally by him. His belief in governing by coalition brought about his political downfall. He had found coalition the one thing needed to ensure political solidarity in the prosecution of war policies; he forgot the cohesive force of a common danger when he tried to continue coalition in peace.

He also forgot when the peace treaties were being drafted, some of Liberalism's most cherished ideals and the belief of the hundreds of thousands who gave their lives and the millions who survived, that the war was a war to end wars. The peace treaties are making wars. Mr. Lloyd George is now seeing this and it may be that the future will see him once more the protagonist of peace, and the advocate of conciliation among the nations; the inveterate opponent of armaments and expenditures on warlike operations; the champion of the oppressed at home and abroad, and the statesman, fearless in his efforts to secure those measures which will help in the abolition of the slums and the degrading poverty that they represent. The man who stands for these progressive reforms has a message for the whole world.

Where Lawyers Profit

There are considerable advantages from the standpoint of democracy and progress in living under a constitution like that of Great Britain, where as one exponent of the British constitution said, "Parliament can do everything but make a woman a man and a man a woman," or as the sober Blackstone put it: "True it is that what the parliament doth, no authority on earth can undo."

Under a federal system and a written constitution one never knows when the constitutionality of legislation is going to be challenged and the courts invited to say whether or not parliament exceeded its powers in any given case. It is no doubt true enough that in the last analysis the people are supreme through their governing powers, but the finding out of how the supremacy is to be made effective gives frequent and lucrative jobs to lawyers.

Some legal expert has declared that the recent vote on the liquor question in Manitoba does not give the provincial government the right to import liquor, even though the vote showed clearly what the people wanted. The Canada Temperance Act, under which the vote in 1920 was taken, apparently stands in the way. If this be true then the referendum which is to be taken in Alberta will leave that province in the same position as Manitoba with regard to importation, if the referendum be against prohibition, that is, it will be illegal for the province to import because the vote is not a revocation of the previous vote according to the provisions of the Dominion Act.

Another matter of great importance to the provinces is the challenging by Saskatchewan of the legality of the tax on coal imposed by the Alberta government, and the tax on grain futures imposed by the Manitoba government. In the case of the latter it is reported that an appeal for disallowance has been made to the Dominion Government. Saskatchewan's case, in brief, is that these taxes are passed on and, consequently, they represent, in effect, taxes which fall upon payers outside the province imposing the tax. But if the constitutionality of a tax is to be determined by its incidence, of how many of the taxes now imposed by the provincial governments can it be said positively

that they do not fall upon people outside the province? The incidence of taxation is a hotly debated question in theoretical economics, and some authorities contend that all taxes are ultimately diffused throughout the entire body of society.

The government of Manitoba has an income tax coming into effect next year. If the constitutionality of that tax be challenged the government of Manitoba certainly cannot prove that some part of the tax may not be passed on to be ultimately paid outside of the province. They may argue so theoretically, but the law does not go on theories. Proof either way in the case is impossible. There is only one way to get a satisfactory and adequate settlement of this question of tax jurisdiction, and that is by a conference of taxing authorities and agreement on fields of taxation, but so far the government at Ottawa has turned a deaf ear to the repeated requests from various sources for this conference.

Getting on the Wrong Track

Across the border farmers are talking of cutting down the acreage put to wheat, reducing the production to domestic requirements, approximately 600,000,000 bushels, and by thorough and systematic organization so controlling the marketing of wheat as to raise the price by the amount of the tariff protection, namely, 30 cents a bushel.

Given the organization and control of the marketing, there is no doubt it would be quite possible to do this. Manufacturers, because of the greater adaptability of industrialism to organization, have always been able to reap benefits from a protective tariff. hence their strenuous efforts to retain that form of special privilege. Theoretically, a protective tariff is only supposed to raise the price of imported goods, competition in the home market keeping down the price of the home-made goods. Practically, this competition exists only within a limited area, organization making it possible to take advantage of the closed market ensured by the tariff. Thus, provided they can create an efficient organization, the farmers would be able to secure a higher price for wheat up to the limit of their tariff protection, because within that limit they would have a monopoly of the market.

The farmers may justify action along this line as retaliation upon those who plunder them through the tariff, but as a means of solving the real problem of the farmer-how to make farming pay-and apart from the question of its feasibility, the method is hopeless and futile. A fictitious price for wheat would be secured with a probable limitation of the market for other farm products, a reaction it would be impossible to clearly demonstrate. The artificial raising of prices means an unequal exchange of the products of industry, and in some way the inequality affects the entire economic structure; those who gain do so at the expense of others. Some portion of the people lose through the privilege enjoyed by the others. It is impossible to bring about real gain to the mass of the people by protective tariff measures.

It would be better for the farmers to set about perfecting organization for the distribution of their products so as to reduce the cost of marketing, and also to stand out strongly for substantial tariff reduction so as to reduce their cost of production. To maintain a permanently strong economic position, farmers must be able to utilize to the fullest extent the inventions of science

for facilitating production, and protective tariffs are, today, their greatest hindrance to cheapening production. The organization of distribution and production at a cost compatible with free access to the most efficient means, are the avenues through which the farmers must advance to a permanent solution of their economic troubles.

Two-Edged Legislation

A Guide reader sends in a circular he has received from the International Harvester Company, dealing with the suit brought against the company by the United States government under the Sherman anti-trust legislation, in which it is charged with unduly depressing the prices of harvesting machinery to the detriment of competitors in the agricultural implement business. Our correspondent says that he "cannot swallow" all that the circular says, that he has not found, in his experience, any undue depression of the price of harvesting machinery, and that he "would like more light on it."

We know no more about this case than has appeared in the newspapers, and the press reports are to the effect that the federal trade commission of the United States reported that the International Harvester Company was cutting prices to the injury of others in the same business, and the government has brought suit against the company in accordance with the law. It seems rather an absurd proceeding to try and stop price reductions of farm machinery in view of the prevailing condition of agriculture, but it is true that the law can be invoked not only against those who unduly raise prices but against those who unduly depress them. That is the law, not only in the United States, but apparently in Canada, for the Combines Investigation Act, passed at the last session of parliament, refers to combines which "have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others." The inclusion of "producers or others," as was pointed out in the debate on the bill, certainly makes it possible to lay information against a firm which cuts prices to a figure which its competitors cannot equal. In short, the object of all such legislation is to secure what is called "fair competition," and this means prices that give profit to all in the business. It is "unfair" to the consumers to charge too much, and "unfair" to the business to charge too little.

That is the inevitable outcome of such legislation. It is no easy matter to attack the possible evils of capitalistic combinations without in some way hitting the possible good in them. Big business has come to stay and the only way by which all the good of thorough organization of business can be secured for the people is by the people themselves becoming big business, that is, by cooperation. Co-operative big business needs no legislative regulation to make it operate in the public interest.

Should Make a Test of It

At its recent annual meeting the Dominion Millers' Association adopted a resolution calling upon the Dominion government "to instruct its delegates to bring before the Economic Conference a resolution advocating free trade in such natural products as are produced within the Empire, in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the Empire, and that a duty for revenue be imposed on such articles imported from without the Empire."

It would be intensely interesting to have Canada's delegates try out such a resolution on a meeting of the British Federation of Industries. Britain has no natural products, except coal, to export in any quantity that amounts to anything, so the members of the federation of industries would not, unnaturally, ask: "And what do we get in return?"

And in any reply to that question Canada's delegates would have to keep in mind not the Dominion Millers' Association, but the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. After they had decided to postpone their reply the Canadian delegates might next try out the resolution on a mass meeting of British work. ing men, and tell them that what it meant was that they should pay more for their food and the raw materials of their industries. After the meeting had got through with them the Canadian delegates would have no inclination whatever to bring such a resolution before the Economic Conference. Anyway, Great Britain does give a preference of one-sixth of the duty on some foodstuffs that are dutiable, such as dried fruits. coffee and sugar, and a preference of one. third on manufactured goods that are dutiable.

Editorial Notes

During the three months preceding the failure of the Home Bank, the president of the bank sold \$90,000 worth of his shares, according to the testimony of the broker who handled the business. That is the way the Bank Act works in the protection of both shareholders and depositors, for apparently there was nothing illegal in the president thus unloading before the smash which he knew was coming. What chance have depositors in a system like that?

Parodying a French custom of offering prizes for the best literary production, a Parisian journal offered a prize for the worst one. A competent jury of literary connoiseurs was appointed and after gravely deliberating it announced that the prize should be awarded to the authors of the Treaty of Versailles. Merely literary considerations, said the judges, had been disregarded, which leaves the verdict an excellent example of that delicate satire which is supposed to be exclusively Parisian. M. Poincare should have been on that jury.



Where Crops Walk to Market

RIVE south from Brooks to the Bow River and you will pass through what was once the choicest antelope range in Alberta—mile after mile of undulating swell, with a pitifully sparse stand of brown, wiry grass

stand of brown, wiry grass disputing with stunted cactus over the last traces of moisture, but nowhere a bush large enough to hide a jackrabbit. If the day happens to be bright you may catch sight of one of the few remaining antelope herds. Certainly you will see some of the many bands of sheep which are replacing them, their location made easy by the presence of solitary sheep herders' wagons poised like sentinals on some nearby commanding knoll.

Cross the valley of the Bow, and on the flat plain to the south a spectacle awaits you which, by the sharpness of contrast with what you have passed through, will leave an indelible impression on your mind. For in this irrigated block flourishes the most intense

type of agriculture in Western Canada. And on the Vauxhall Stock Farms particularly, the fruitfulness of Alberta soil and sunshine, plus an unfailing water supply, is most abundantly demonstrated.

The striking feature about the Vauxhall farm (which, keep in mind, is not a government show place, but a dividendpaying commercial enterprise), is that every dollar's worth of produce, with trifling exception, walks to market or goes to town in a cream can. Not one bushel of wheat is grown. Not one bushel of coarse grain is sold.

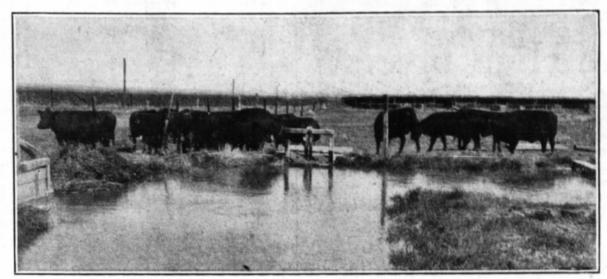
Alfalfa Basis of Irrigation Farming

Superintendent Fairfield of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm has made it pretty clear that about 60 per cent. of irrigated farm should be in alfalfa. You can't grow 75e wheat on \$75 land. It would require convict labor, exemption from taxation, philanthropic creditors, and a private arrangement with the grasshoppers. Wheat has a place once in eight or ten years in an irrigated farm rotation, because the rich alfalfa sod and the ditch water guarantee yields that pay for the high fixed charges on this type of farm, but to grow wheat or any other grain continuously as a main crop on irrigated land is to invite financial disaster.

Guy Herbert, whose vision and practicality went into the making of Vauxhall Farms, endorses this view and goes one better. He has made the place into a distinctively livestock farm, on which the crop is planned solely with the requirements of the spectra and here

quirements of the mangers and troughs in view. That enables him to devote 310 acres of his 640 to alfalfa. Another 310 is about equally divided into three fields growing oats, barley and mixed pasture, respectively. A 15-acre sunflower field supplies the silo and the rest of the acreage which is not occupied by buildings grows potatoes.

About this alfalfa crop. good many Alberta growers are wondering just now how they are going to dispose of it this year. Last year the failure of the hay erop in B.C. provided an outlet, but the coast province will not draw heavily from the prairies this winter. The answer is to be found in the operations of the Vauxhall Farms. Feed it! Alberta is sending thousands of unfluished steers and lambs each fall to the feedlots of Manitoba and Ontario. More and more as the irrigable area of that province is put under the ditch the product of the ranges will be fattened at home. The alfalfa crop is the natural complement of the unexcelled grazing areas of the foothills. The country tributary to the Calgary-MacleodIrrigation Farmers Looking for Profitable Crop to Fit Their Circumstances---Livestock Raising Fills the Bill at Vauxhall---By P. M. Abel



Ditch water solves the problem of drinking water for livestock in the summer. After freeze-up, "dig-outs" filled with waste irrigation water will carry large herds through the winter.

Medicine Hat triangle is potentially the greatest meat-producing area of its size on this continent, and the work of Vauxhall Stock Farms in that connection stands as a prophecy.

Extensive Sheep Feeder

Although 175 steers were fed last winter at Vauxhall Farm, Mr. Herbert prefers lamb feeding to steer feeding. Last November he took in 4,800 range lambs which ate the bulk of the previous year's hay and grain crop. He prefers to get them at about 60 pounds weight, earry them for 100 to 120 days and the 30 pounds increased weight they put on in that time makes them just prime for our markets. They are started on a straight ration of alfalfa hay, and take about six weeks before they are on a full feed of grain. Allowing two pounds of hay and one pound of grain per day per lamb, the cost of fattening with hay at \$15 per ton and grain at one cent a pound, is approximately \$2.80 per lamb, exclusive of labor. The profits of course depend on the spread between fall and spring In the most favorable year, 1915, the fat lambs brought \$8.19 each more than the purchase price. In years of no spread, if we should ever experience such, the net profits disappear altogether and all that would have been accomplished would be finding a good market for all the field products of the

The limiting factor in livestock production over much of Southern Alberta is the shortage of drinking water. In the summer time irrigation ditches pro-

vide this need on farms within reach of them. But ditches freeze to the bottom in the winter, and I asked Mr. Herbert how he handled this part of the problem. "The lambs were divided into three lots," he informed me. "One lot was fed in a corral which had access to a 'dig-out.' At the expenditure of \$25 for labor, we deepened a little natural depression and filled it with irrigation water in the fall to the depth of seven feet. Two thousand lambs drank water pumped out of that all winter. We had to haul water to the others, and I commenced that business with fear in my heart as to the cost. But I found at the end of the season to my delight that it only cost 5e per lamb for the whole feeding period. Two tanks daily supplied all their needs as they only averaged a quart per day per

Low Production Cost

To return again to the alfalfa. On the day of my visit the having gang was finishing the last stacks of the first cutting. Experience on this farm favors the use of sweep rakes and overshot Three rakes were at work, each requiring the use of a man and team. Three more men were building stack, and the foreman with another team to operate the stacker completed The cost of harvesting represents the biggest charge against the crop as the alfalfa fields are left down for years. What is the cost of irrigating? Mr. Herbert says that \$2.97 paid for water and for the labor of applying it last year. The 1922 crop was 3.65 tons per acre.

The grain crops on the Vauxhall Farm call for no comment except to say that in 1922 the oat crop was 90 bushels per acre, and the barley crop 50 bushels per acre, and that no irrigation water was applied to the 1923 crops of

grain because of abundant seasonal rains, but the expectation is for a threshed yield of oats equal to last year's, while the barley yield will be at least 50 per cent. higher.

Like English Pastures

The pasture at Vauxhall brings one again to an abrupt realization that he is in an area of specialized farming. Here may the advantages of irrigation be seen most convincingly. Even in the localities in Manitoba blessed with the heaviest rainfall, the carrying capacity of pasture is estimated at so many acres per animal. At Vauxhall they reverse the ratio—so many animals per acre: two acres supports three cows and two calves. The pasture is a mixture of eight grasses in which White Dutch

Clover and Kentucky Blue Grass predominate. In the first year's sowing the policy was to include a small percentage of alfalfa in the grass mixture, but it led to occasional cases of bloating. The percentage of alfalfa has been reduced at every successive sowing and is now left out altogether.

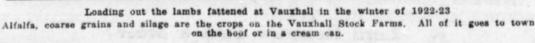
Sets 15,000 Pound Qualification

The two chief beneficiaries of this pasture are the two herds of cattle, the Holstein and the Aberdeen-Angus herd, but the pure-bred flock of Suffolk sheep and the very large herd of Berkshire swine have full access to it. The dairy herd was started as a commercial grade Holstein cow proposition, and as such has earned its right to a place on the activities on this farm. The foundations for a pure-bred black and white herd have been well laid, however, for all of the seven pure-bred females or the farm which have completed one lactation period or more, have records equivalent to mature records of 15,000 The visitor will notice that Mr. Herbert cauterizes every one of the dairy bred calves, including the pure breds, so there is not a horn on the place.

The dairy herd has been specially favored by the fact that the product is sold as sweet cream in Medicine Hat 65 miles distant. On account of branchine service, the cream does not arrivat its destination for many hours after it is drawn. Saturday's cream does not get on the table of the consumer till the following Thursday. Unless som artificial means were adopted of keep.

ing the cream sweet, this busines could not of course be carried o successfully, but a little ingenuit does the trick. Each milking immediately pasteurized by holding at 160 degrees for twent minutes, put in its thoroughly sterilized shipping can, and in mediately cooled and kept coo And the whole equipment c which this lucrative branch c the business depends consists of two wash boilers fixed up as double boiler for pasteurizing, a oil stove, and an inexpensive ic house.

When asked why he cho Aberdeen-Angus as the most sui able breed for conditions prevaing on an irrigated farm Southern Alberta, Mr. Herbe replied: "I believe that any the recognized beef breeds we do exceptionally well on o irrigated farms where we have an abundance of irrigated grapasture in the summer, and quatities of alfatfa hay, silage, grapand roots in the winter. We passed the well known beef qualities, as because we believe that they a





Continued on Page 15



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Emigration to the Dominions

Views of a British Co-operator on a Much Discussed

Question—By George A. Greenwood

THE misunderstandings regarding the settlement of the Hebrideans in Canada, now happily cleared up, suggests an opportunity for an examination of the emigration question in its entirety. There are, one supposes, few questions which arouse more violent controversy amid organized working-class movements. Clearly, neither Labor nor co-operative organizations know quite where they are in the matter.

The truth is that, upon this, as upon many other issues, one is often disposed to form opinions amid prejudice, and certainly without clear thinking. Sentiment, too, very often creeps in, and sometimes views are warped by misunderstandings, and by garbled and unconfirmed reports.

In the first place, it is obvious that as soon as emigration is mentioned, large numbers of people visualize a sinister attempt on the part of pushful agents, with the thought of fat fees in prospect, endeavoring to entice or cajole innocent men and women away from the homeland against their will and their better judgment. There may be such agents; one will not say there are not. But the curious thing is that they never seem to materialize. There are others who, of an emotional temperament, have nothing but condemnation for what they conceive to be an effort to wrench men and women from their ties of family and territorial asso-One can quite understand this objection, and deep down in the heart is always the feeling that this country is so rich and so big that it ought to be able to provide a reasonable surety of comfortable existence for for those born in it.

Nobody Forced to Go

But let us look at the other side. There can be no greater mistake than to imagine that any organized or concerted effort to get people out of this country against their will is made by responsible people, and if it were, men and women of common sense and understanding who do not want to leave England would simply ignore it. What could be clearer than that?

As to the sentimental aspect of the matter, let us meet it by hard facts, unpalatable though they may be. Many of us deplore the social and economic conditions under which the great mass of the people are still condemned to live. We may work actively, by constitutional and progressive means, to change their condition, but what of those who, in the meantime, have to suffer them? What, for example, of those 1,200,000 unemployed men, whose ranks are likely soon to be swollen? What—and this is a far greater, more important, and a more permanent problem—of those 2,000,000 more women than men who help to people this country, and to whom the natural and normal role of marriage is effectively denied?

When one thinks seriously and without political or social prejudice, as, of course, one ought to think about this matter, one is compelled to see that emigration to the Dominions, wisely conceived, carried out amid due safeguards, and embarked upon by willing men and women, has really something to commend it.

There is no part of the world, so far as one can see, which reveals this more clearly than Canada. Her great need, of course, is for people who will settle on the land, where they may live amid the healthiest possible surroundings, a life of usefulness and of profit, both to themselves and to the wider community.

A great many readers of the Cooperative News, will regret profoundly the cause which led so many Scots, men and women, to leave their Highland homes—sentiment again! But when one gets down to realities, what does one find? One finds that if more generous landlords and laws had prevailed to keep these people at home, they would have continued to scratch the soil and gain a precarious and poverty-stricken existence, whereas almost countless thousands of them in the Dominion are prospering exceedingly upon fair and generous territory, and, so far as one can see, are living in closely organized communities, far happier there than they could conceivably ever have been in the old home. The writer is constantly coming across cases of men from every part of the United Kingdom, who, in various capacities, have built up a new existence in the Dominion, who are intensely happy and contented there. and who have fitted themselves admirably into the organized life of the country. For one case of failure which some of our hysterical newspapers 'splash," there are hundreds of successes which those same newspapers would never dream of recording. The moral is obvious.

Just the Reverse in Canada

A last word. Reference is made earlier to the proportion in which women here outnumber men. In Canada it is just the reverse. There, there are half-a-million more men than women, and as one goes West, one finds places where the proportion is three to two. In both countries these unbalanced populations constitute both a social and an economic menace, and every student of sociology is only too ready to say so. What could be more sensible than wisely to encourage the bringing together of these "great unmarried"? That it would be, and is, a real contribution to the solving of some of our present ills, surely requires no stressing.

requires no stressing.

And another last word! Here we are still largely hide-bound by adherence to pomp and circumstance. Caste and class still keep people in a certain measure of serfdom and subjection. The people who go out to such a land as Canada have contributed to the development and strengthening of one of our most vigorous and promising domocracies, where, it is true, there are people of conservative temperament, but where, at least, one enters life upon an equal footing, and where title and tradition are more an impediment than an advantage.

So that there really is something in emigration. Everybody will not at once be persuaded. But at least, let them think it over.—The Co-operative News.



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hever knew what it was to have money all my own before. It certainly makes one feel pretty independent. I easily earn from \$2.50 to \$3.00 daily Auto Kuitting in my spare time."—Miss Harriet Pushee. riet Pushee.



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Read What My Workers Say

In the panel to the left are photographs of a few of my Auto Knitter home workers, and what they say about Auto Knitting. There are many, many others. All are delighted with Auto Knitting and the opportunity it offers

Miss Ella Holtz, of Alberta, one of my most industrious workers, writes: "Altogether I knit 5,000 pairs of socks at a profit of 30 cents a pair, which amounted to \$1,500. With this \$1,500 I earned at home, we are buying a fine farm with nice buildings on it. I am so interested in the work."

The Auto Knitter machine is proving a Godsend to thousands of men and women who need extra money. I want to add your name to my payroll. May I?

How Clever Women Are Increasing Their Auto Knitter Earnings

Many of the workers on my payroll are Auto Knitting at home other garments besides the socks which I buy from them at a regular wage rate. One woman sent me recently a photograph of a delightful knitted frock which she made in her spare time. Another woman is making wonderful little baby things, of pink and white wool, which she sells to the local dealers at an excellent profit. Many are making mittens, golf hose, sweaters, caps, etc., which sell readily and bring a good profit. A regular business of your very own! And think of it-in your spare time!

Let me send you full details at once. I know you want to read all about this wonderful plan that makes your spare time so valuable. I know you want to add your name to my payroll. Won't you let me hear from you

FULL INFORMATION FREE

Just drop me a line. Better still, use the coupon. I will send you at once all details concerning Auto Knitting and tell you about the remarkable offer I am now making.

I shall be watching for your request for information. Why not send the coupon off



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I guarantee that thousands of men and women have learned Auto Knitting in their spare time at home-and through Auto Knitting have earned extra dollars for the things they needed-I guarantee to pay you a fixed wage-rate for every pair of standard socks you knit at home for us. No matter how few or how many pairs of socks you knit you will receive your pay-check promptly.

Led Challery,

today, NOW, while you are thinking of it? Just address me at the Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Dept. 299, 1870 Davenport Rd., West Toronto, Ont.

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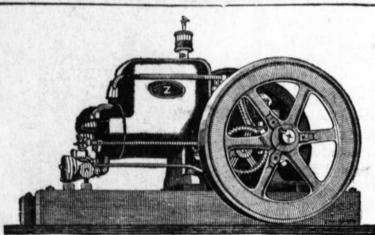
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Estimating Hay in Stacks

A Few Simple Rules for Computing the Weight of Hay in Bulk

NBALED hay, more so than any other farm product, rarely goes over the weigh scale, and methods of accurately determining by measure the weight of hay in a stack is, therefore, a matter continually recurring interest to prairie farmers.

The methods given here for estimating the weight of a stack are in no way official, but they represent the result of such a large number of investigations, that they will be found to be as exact as formulas can be made, which are suitable for use under a wide variety of circumstances. The problem of obtaining an accurate formula for determining the number of cubic feet in a stack is difficult because of the great diversity of shapes encountered. Even if the number of cubic feet are known, the problem of converting this into tons is difficult because of the wide variation in the compactness of bulk hay, and more than that—the tendency of coarse, hollow-stemmed grasses to weigh out lighter, even under heavy compression.

The volume of a stack is equal to the

(1) width, (2) height, (3) and fullness of the stack. The over is always more than twice the height.

Well now, having found the over, how are we going to determine the area of the cross-section? Let's divide stacks into three classes according to height, and then sub-divide each one of these classes again into three according to fullness. It will then be found in the case of the lowest stack with the least fullness, that if we multiply the over by the width by the fraction i, or write it .25, the result will be the area of the cross-section.

Similarly with the low stack of the second grade of fullness. But instead of taking the fraction .25, take .28 because of the greater fullness. And so on through every one of the nine shapes which our classification gave us, an appropriate fraction is given in the accompanying illustration.

Over, width and fraction having been multiplied to get the cross-section, all that remains to be done is to multiply by the length of the stack to get total cubical contents or volume. is just as easy to do all the multiplying

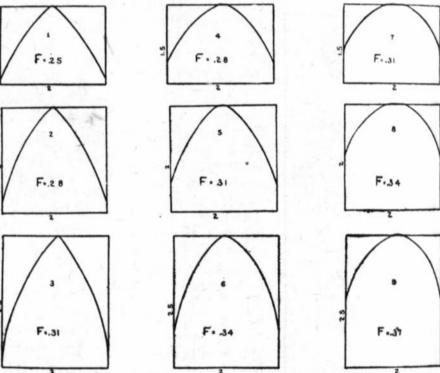


Fig. 1-Cross-sections of typical hay stacks classified according to height and "fullness."

length multiplied by the area of the cross-section. But that's not so easy as it sounds. If a stack were the shape of a brick, any boy could give you the answer. To get the area of the cross section, he would multiply the height and width, and that multiplied by the length would give the answer. If the stack were built like a peak roof, with two straight sides slopingly up to the ridge, that wouldn't be so hard to calculate. Half the width multiplied by the height would give the area, and that times the length would give the

Most long stacks are actually something between the two. They have a straight side part way up, and then draw into a peak.

It is difficult to measure accurately the height of a stack. It is much easier to measure the "over," which is the distance from the ground on one side of the stack, over the top of the stack and down to the ground on the other

side. The over depends on three things,

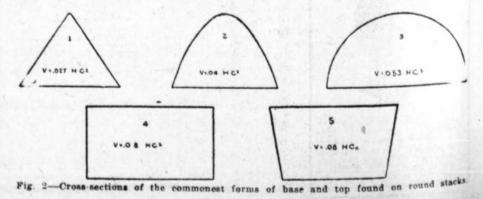
at once, and the whole formula can be expressed.

Volume=Fraction x Over x Width x Length, or to make it easier to remember,

Volume = F.O.W.L.

And there never need be any difficulty in deciding in which class the hay stack you want to measure belongs. A look at the end of the stack will give you a pretty good idea of what the cross-section is.

In general, haystacks are more often measured short than long. The reason for this is because allowance is made because of the sides of the stack being not well settled or pressed in. It some-times happens that the corners are not square, which also tends to lead one to measure the stack short. And six inches short measurement can make a lot of difference to the man who is selling the hay. Measure the width six inches short (on a stack 30 feet long and you are giving away half a ton of



Once the volume of the stack has been determined it is comparatively simple to arrive at the weight of the hay contained therein. From five hundred to six hundred cubic feet of hay are required to make a ton of hay. In districts where "mixed hay" means a timothy and clover mixture, the following works well:

Age of stack Cubic feet in days per ton Under 30 30 to 60 75 to 150

Ripeness of straw, extent to which the hay was cured before being stacked, inclusion of coarse weeds, tramping to which stack was subjected during the process of building, and height of stack as it effects packing, are all features which influence the relation between volume and weight, and a farmer has to consider these factors for himself in determining what is fair.

Round Stacks

Hay is rarely put into round stacks in Western Canada, but often enough green oats are preserved in this way, and a convenient formula for estimating the weight of a round stack is therefore in demand.

The round stack must be considered two parts. The lower part is in two parts. usually cylindrical, or in some cases drawn in at the bottom to make it resemble a wash-tub with more or less sloping sides. The upper part varies in outline from a cone at one extreme to a half a sphere at the other, with an numerable number of forms in between. Three tops and two bases are represented in Fig. 2.

Now to get the volume of the perfect conical top, square the circumference (that is: multiply it by itself), multiply by the height, and then by a factor Similarly to get the volume of either of the other tops, square the circumference, multiply by the height, and then again by the factor given for that particular shape of top.

If the stack is a straight-sided one, there will be no difficulty in calculating its contents: circumference squared, multiplied by the height, and then by the factor given. For a base with a sloping side, one little change has to be observed. Such a base has two circumferences—a small one at the ground and a larger one at the top. In this case, multiply the large circumference by the smaller, multiply then by the height, and then by the factor given. Having found the volume of the top and the base, these two are then added and the sum divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton to find the desired weight of the stack.

An example will suffice to make this clear. A round haystack has a top similar in outline to No. 2, in Fig. 2, and a base of the shape of No. 5, in Fig. 2. The height of the top is seven feet, and the circumference at the bulge is 80 feet. The height of the base is five feet, and the circumference at the What bottom of the stack is 65 feet. the tonnage of the stack if buyer and seller agree to a weight of one ton per 550 cubic feet in volume?

Sol Fop Base	ution:	.04 x 7 x 80 x 80 .08 x 5 x 80 x 65	1819

	volume of vided by 550	stack equals 6.93 tons	3812

Harvesting Vegetable Seed

It is a well-known fact that there is requently real advantage secured from the use of home-grown seed. People have imported seed from prize-winners in Europe and had but fair results the first year, but very much better results the following season from seed they themselves had gathered. The prairies require vegetables of early maturing habit, and the surest way of securing these is to save seed from the plants of good type which are first to mature seed. Repeat in future years and increase the advantage.

There is likely to be trouble if seed is saved from a garden in which there is more than one variety grown. This is due to most of our vegetables being cross-pollinated by wind or insects. Although there are exceptions, such as peas, beans and, to a less extent, tomatoes, it is a good plan to grow

but one variety where seed is to be gathered. Such vegetables as squash, melons, carrots, beets and corn mix very readily and resulting cross-breds may be greatly changed and of but small

Among the vegetable seeds easily saved in the prairie home garden are peas, string beans, snap beans, broad beans, lettuce, radish, turnip, parsnip, spinach, asparagus, cucumber, onion. marrows, melons, tomatoes, squash, peppers and corn.

It is desirable that seed be allowed to mature fully on the plant before With peas and lettuce, harvesting. where seed is quickly lost after ripening, it is well to gather it in early morning before the effect of dews is altogether lost. The seed is allowed to harden in a dry room with moderate temperature and should be placed thinly in trays or flats. Beans may be pulled and hung up by the roots in small bunches and the seed removed when completely dry. Corn dries well when the stem end of the husked ear is pushed on to a nail in a dry room. Seed from tomatoes, melons and squash may be removed as soon as fruit is mellow, then washed, dried gradually, and stored in a dry place.

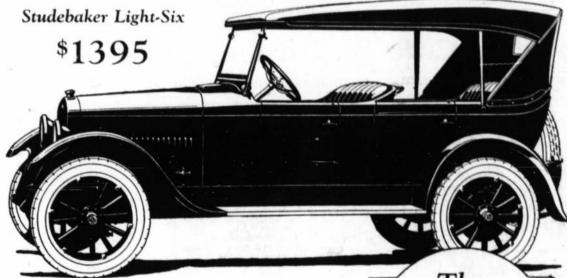
In many instances the prairie gardener may gain considerably by using seed of his own raising, and will inci-dentally contribute to the permanent improvement of our garden crops .- W. R. Leslie, Morden Experiment Farm.

Feeding Wheat Corn-belt livestock growers have just discovered the wheat crop. That is the only conclusion one can come to after thumbing over the current agricultural papers from that section of the country. All of them carry articles assuring farmers who have ever leaned entirely on eorn as the grain feed for all kinds of stock, that wheat is a valuable foodstuff, and when its price is relatively low, as at the present time, it should be generously used in farm-stock rations.

Western Canadians can take a little pleasure out of these efforts to get some of the world's wheat surplus fed off. Having been put to it in past years to find a profitable outlet for our own frozen wheat, we may be allowed to feel a little sense of superior knowledge along this line.

But we have something to learn about feeding wheat sheaves. Farmers in the Pacific coast states, The Guide is told, use wheat sheaves in preference to oat sheaves, as a horse feed, proclaiming that their draft stock comes out of the winter in better condition to stand hard spring work.

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These facts show why it is possible for Studebaker to produce the Light-Six-atrulyremarkable car—and sellit for less than \$1500. No prospective buyer of an autoould decide on a until he has seen and driven the Light-Six. It is an achievement based on Studebaker's 71 years of manufacturing experience.



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 Sweet Clover Varieties.

 Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.

 Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.

 Silsge Crops.

- i. Feeding Silage.

 Practical Experience with Silage.

 Silage Machinery.
 The Prench Silo.
 The Pit Silo.
 Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
 The Pit Silo.
 Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
 The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
 Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
 How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
 How to Refinish Furniture.
 The Care of Floor Coverings.
 Kitchen Mending Kits.
 Wow to Soften Hard Water.
 The Menace of the House Fly.
 How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
 How to Pian a Summer Wedding.
 How to Paint Your Car.
 Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Beads.
 How to Pian Proper School Lanches.
 How to Judge Bread.
 Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
 How to Make Soap at Home.
 Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.
 How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.

 - Cucumbers, 61. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.

Corrals for Winter Feeding

In winter feeding of cattle in the prairie provinces have the corrals, feed and water located and arranged so as to reduce labor to a minimum. This arrangement is well worked out at the Dominion Experimental Station at Rosthern, and a blue print of the plan can be obtained free by applying to the superintendent. There are four corrals in pairs, and each pair is eighty feet square, with a feed alley running down between, making each corral forty feet wide by eighty feet long. There is a space of twenty feet between the two pairs of corrals and driveway twentyfive feet wide along the south end. The north end of all the corrals is covered by a pole and straw roof for twenty feet. A tight board fence eight feet high encloses each pair of corrals. The fence enclosure and straw roof are ample winter protection to cattle that are well tended. Across the feed alley at the south end of each pair of corrals is a large water trough reaching into both. A cast iron tank heater is placed in this tank to prevent the water from freezing.

At the north end are a feed room and silo where the meal and cut straw and ensilage are weighed and mixed and put into a truck to be pushed out on the feed alley and fed to the cattle.

Hay and green oats or uncut straw are fed over the fence in a rack on the side of each corral opposite to the feed alley.

It must be borne in mind that without proper attention and feed there is no arrangement of corrals that will winter cattle. All animals must have abundance of good feed in order to thrive, and it has been found that cattle require, in addition to good feed, and plenty of it, water at all times and comfortable sleeping quarters. When these are provided the corrals described furnish adequate accommodation for twenty cattle in each corral.-W. A. Munro, Rosthern Experimental Station.

Crop Insurance

General crop insurance is feasible, and is urgently needed for the protection of American agriculture, in the opinion of officials of the department of agriculture who have been making a study of the subject. In view of the progress made by insurance in other fields, these officials say, it is hard to believe that adequate crop insurance facilities will long remain undeveloped.

The government's agricultural ex-perts have been preparing data for the Senate committee appointed in the last session of Congress to investigate and report on the practicability of extending the scope of crop insurance. Hearings were held by the committee in April, and further hearings will be held next December.

Crop insurance, the government's agricultural officials believe, should cover actual damage sustained, but not theoretical losses resulting from failure to reap expected profits. What the farmer really needs is not an insurance contract which will guarantee him pro-fits when nature fails him, they contend, but one guaranteeing protection against erop damage so severe as to endanger his financial safety. Such protection, in their opinion, could be given at a reasonable cost.

Definite conclusions have not been reached as to the form of organization through which the desired insurance should be furnished. The scope of the undertaking and its novel character, in the opinion of some officials, make it government enterprise. It is pointed out, however, that the government would almost certainly meet with bitter criticism as to the fairness of the rates charged. It has been suggested that the producers should be brought into mutual associations for erop insurance purposes. Private companies, though discouraged over the first attempts they have made in general coverage crop insurance, are continuing their efforts.

The government experts, after their study of the subject, have concluded that erop insurance is so thoroughly practical that it is only a question of a few years before some workable plans will be in operation on a large scale.

-Washington Post.

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Rustless Wheat

Prof. Weiner Discusses Probability of Breeding New Sorts of Rust Resistant Grains

TILL we ever have a rust resistant wheat of good milling quality?" That is a question to which the attention of Western Canada is directed with considerable heart-burning this year. W. T. G. Weiner, cerealist of the Manitoba Agricultural

College, has just returned from Minnesota, where he has just completed a year's research under Dr. H. K. Hayes, in pursuance of his studies along this line started several years ago.

"Success is assured," said Prof. Weiner, "and it is only a matter of time before the spring wheat areas of this continent will be provided with a variety which will ensure against the recurof disasters like that which has overtaken

Manitoba and Saskatchewan this year, and at the same time enable us to keep our undisputed supremacy in the production of high quality bread grain."

For a long time plant breeders have recognized that this achievement was not impossible. The Durum wheats are relatively immune from rust, and a close relative of wheat, a sort of first cousin, Emmer, is almost entirely so. To be a little more exact, let us say that there are 37 different known kinds of wheat rust. Marquis, Red Fife, Red Bobs, and the other wheats in common use on the prairies are subject to most all of these varieties of rust. Durum is subject to only a few. Emmer is subject to only one. The problem of the plant breeder is to cross these wheats with Emmer and to hunt among the thousands of offspring for the one which combines the desired character-

Dealing With Hybrids

The plant breeder is up against what at first looks like a stone wall. He is able to cross Emmer and Marquis, but the hybrid progeny, like the mule, is sterile, so that proceedure leads down a blind alley. Prof. Weiner has crossed Khapli, the best of the Emmers, with Mindum, a white Durum with a fairly high milling value, and which is im-mune to all but eight forms of rust. All that Prof. Weiner hoped to get was a hybrid which was as rust resistant as the Emmer parent, which was fertile, and which would afford the basis for a cross with Marquis. That much he succeeded in obtaining two years ago, and this first hybrid has been carried to the fourth generation.

In order to make speed, two generations a year are produced. One is sown in the spring and harvested at the time of harvesting field crops. Seed is then sent to Washington, D.C., and a second generation brought to maturity in time to get seed for planting at Winnipeg the following spring. Mr. Weiner states that Canadian lattitudes are too far north to grow wheat in a green-house during winter. There is a period in late December and early January, when the sunshine is not strong enough promote healthy growth. Until formed his present connection with the research department of Minnesota University he was not able to gain admission for his seed at the American government greenhouse at Washington.

Ten thousand seeds of the fourth generation of the Khapli-Mindum cross were brought back from Minnesota this fall. The next cross with Marquis will be made next summer. Five more generations will be required before satisfactory plant selection can be commenced. After that there will be a period of multiplication, so that results cannot be expected in less than six years.

Linked Characters

And there are some difficulties ahead. Previous crosses between bread wheats, like Marquis, and macaroni Durum wheats have shown that the property of rust resistance is very closely allied to the peculiar rice-like texture of the

macaroni wheats. The hybrids from such a cross which show rust resistance are the same ones which would be unsuited for bread making. But these characteristics can be separated. Dr. Hayes, Prof. Weiner's mentor, was the first to make this separation in a wheat called Iumllo (pronounced Yoom-lo).

Modern research has shown that the characteristics handed along from one generation to another are carried in infinitesimally small particles within the germ of the seed, or egg as the case may The factor for rust resistance and the factor for the hard, flinty kernel lie so close together in the germ, that they can only be separated on the average three times in 22,000 attempts. This 22,000 attempts. shows the need for patience which this sort of

research calls forth.



Prof. Weiner

Prof. Weiner states that until results are achieved, it is hoped that Iumllo and Kota will bridge the gap for wheat growers who live in rust areas. The former wheat has not been in existence long enough to have permitted multiplication in sufficient quantities for commercial distribution. The writer asked Prof. Weiner for an opinion as to the value of Kota. "It will be all right as long as it is kept out of the Red River Valley," said he, "but on the heavy land it is sure to lodge badly. Even at that, our Kota at Winnipeg this year yielded 34 bushels per acre, higher than any bread wheat varieties, which were all rusted.

A Deception

With this went another word of warning. There are some unscrupulous seedsmen selling Red Durum for Kota. The inferior properties of Red Durum are so well known that vigorous steps should be taken to have an immediate stop put to this misrepresentation. Anyone who has reason to suspect the genuineness of wheat bought by him for Kota, is advised to ship a small sample to the cereal department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, where it will be passed upon.
Prof. Weiner was asked about some

of the other plant-breeding problems of interest to Manitoba farmers. He stated that crown rust in oats was prevalent all over the province, and though generally recognized, few people realized to what extent it reduced yields. He estimated that in rust years, the oat crop was reduced from ten to twenty per cent. by this cause.

At the present time we have no variety of oats which combines rust resistance and stiff straw. The latter characteristic is imperative in any variety of oats which is suitable on the heavier lands, such as the Red River Valley. He has under way a multiple oat cross which, it is hoped, will produce the desired results. He has selected a rustless variety which he is crossing with the White Russian, a sort which should infuse the desired straw characteristic. The last move will be to cross this hybrid with Victory to get the yield.

For Northern Farms

Another plant-breeding experiment which is under way variety of spring oats with a winter oat in the hope of producing a variety that can stand several more degrees of frost in the spring. This would enable far-mers in the northern parts of the province to sow from a week to ten days earlier, the practical benefit of which is apparent.

With barley, nothing can be done so far as fighting rust is concerned. The plant breeder working with this grain has nothing to start with, as every known variety of barley is subject to every one of the strains of rust. This is not such a grave matter as it may appear, however, for barley matures so early that it escapes the worst rust ravages which occur late in the season.



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News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, see'y, United Farmers of Alberta. Calgary; A. J. McPhail, see'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, see'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

The Ideal Citizen

What is an ideal citizen? This question is to be answered by the rural boys and girls of Saskatchewan during the next three months, and to induce them to do so three prizes are to be awarded. This is an essay contest promoted by the executive of the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A., and is confined to boys and girls under fifteen years of age who reside in the rural school dis-

tricts of the province.

The title of the essay is to be The Ideal Citizen, and it must not exceed one thousand words in length. All competing essays must be in the hands of Mrs. Burbank, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Building, Regina, not later than December 31, 1923. No competitor will be allowed to enter more than one essay.

The first prize will be a gold medal, and the second and third prizes will consist of books. The judges, three in number, will be selected from prominent

men and women of the province, but their names cannot be announced until later. No boy or girl can enter this contest without receiving a valuable education in citizenship, as well as experience in the arrangement of ideas and in literary style, and it is hoped that a very large number of those eligible will avail themselves of the opportunity thus placed before them.

Preparing for the Convention

It may be true, as the poet says, that "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Certain it is, however, that with the advent of fall days, members of the S.G.G.A. begin to look forward to times of activity in association matters. With the binder and separator at rest, and fall plowing well advanced, if not done, the mind begins once more to think of winter's program, social gatherings, local meetings, and last, the district meetings and annual convention.

Before these things can be successfully undertaken there must be a settled membership, and the larger this membership is the greater the success that will be attained. Many secretaries are already looking ahead, consolidating and even increasing the membership of their levels. their locals. Among those which have already made a considerable increase in membership for the present year are the following, as recorded in the Central office, viz.:

	Membership	Membership
Local	1922	1923
Northam	11	42
Richlea		49
Maeworth	7	28
Schell	9	20
Bersey	15	66
Avonlea	44	41
Moffat	16	54
Cobourg		103
Spring Creek		36
Milden		65
Horse Lake .	16	32
Hanley	92	124
Margo	28	46
Leask		76
St. Louis	37	263
Coleville	The state of the s	68
Windmere		36

Much good seed was sown in good ground during the summer months, and only the weatherman is to blame for the failure of many of the rallies which were planned, and which under decent conditions, would have ensured a much larger area under crop for the Grain Growers' harvest. The work of seeding and harvesting must now fall to local officials, and the abundant wheat harvest with which most sections of the province have been blessed should make this work much more easy than for several years past. The locals quoted above have already set the example, and we would say to every president, secretary and director, "Go thou and do likewise."

Alberta

Disputes in Locals

Central office is often asked for a ruling in regard to some dispute or difference of opinion which has arisen in a local. Formerly your provincial secretary was inclined to try and give a decision on the evidence adduced, thinking that this would be the best service that could be rendered. Upon further experience, however, he came to the conclusion that it would be better for him not to express any definite opinion one way or the other in regard to the majority of disputes which arise in our locals.

In the first place, even though there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements made and the judgment of the parties writing, it is always a difficult thing to decide the rights and wrongs of a dispute, even to the satisfaction of the person making the decision, on evidence given in corres-

pondence.

The fact is that very frequently all the facts are not told. Sometimes information from one side is sent to Central office, and in the absence of any statement to the contrary some action might be taken by the Central office, only to find a little while later another faction coming forward with an entirely different story. Without any intention of being unfair, different parties in a dispute usually see the facts from quite different angles. The position in which the Central office is placed by being asked to decide a matter of this kind is that we are almost certain to antagonize one or other group, which would not be in the interests of the U.F.A. Also we feel our own inability to decide such matters at long range, except in regard to interpretations of the constitution.

Not infrequently a dispute arises over a decision given by the chairman of a meeting in the case of a tie, over the election of officers, etc. Also where two groups in a local are contending for rival policies, it sometimes happens that a vote is taken on some contentious question in a poorly attended meeting without notice having been given that the question was to come up.

About the only thing that it is advisable for Central office to do in such cases is to point out that the locals are self-governing, and must learn to decide their own questions, and to advise, where any dissatisfaction exists over decisions that have been made, that those in the majority will usually find it in the best interests of the local to offer to re-open the decision, and have another vote taken, after full and fair notice has been given to all parties interested. This usually settles the matter once for all. The disputing parties will surely realize, if they have the interest of the U.F.A. at heart, that it is better to take a little more time and get a satisfactory settlement than to lose half the membership in a local by a snap decision. In dealing with important questions of policy it is very advisable that ample notice in writing be given to every member.

Sometimes a local is split into two groups by rival factions, and each claims the right to the old name and number. In such cases, it is usually impossible for Central office to take any action other than advise mutual consideration and conciliation. Sometimes the only solution is two separate locals. The recognition of a local by Central, and granting of a name and number confers no exclusive territorial rights. There are no arbitrary boundaries for locals of the U.F.A. In the opinion of your provincial secretary, this omission in our constitution is in the best interests of the organization. In such cases time will make the best decision. The real U.F.A. local will be found to be the group in which the U.F.A. spirit is most alive, as locals cannot long exist

on a grouch.







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The ruling spirit in all our locals should be one of co-operation and con-sideration for the views of those who differ. Where this exists factions are not likely to develop.

A large proportion of disputes that arise in locals seem to develop out of feuds of more or less personal nature. If it were possible to eliminate personalities from the conduct of our local associations, one of the greatest hindrances to the growth and development of the U.F.A. would be removed.

Manitoba

Resignation of U.F.M. Secretary

The following communication has been issued to the members of the executive by the secretary of the United Farmers of Manitoba: "To the Members of the Executive:

"Dear Sir-The recently-organized Manitoba Prohibition Alliance have issued a call to me to become their general secretary and to take charge of the educational program which they purpose inaugurating. I have given the matter very careful consideration and have finally concluded to accept their invitation, subject to the accept-ance by the United Farmers of my resignation of the position of secretary in their organization. I write therefore to tender to the executive of the United Farmers of Manitoba my resignation of my present position, requesting that such resignation be accepted to take effect on October 31, next.

"I need scarcely add that after spending six of the best years of my life in the service of the farmers I cannot contemplate severing connection with them without very real regret. I have never been other than proud of my connection with the association. But circumstances have made impossible the rendering of the service I once hoped to be able to render the people of the province through the farmers' association. There are others who I firmly believe will be able in the next few years to render service which I could not equal. I have some satisfaction in hoping that in the work I purpose taking up, I shall still have the sympathetic interest and the practical help of the farmers both individually and through their organization. On my part I shall continue to watch with keen interest the future of the Farmers Movement, and especially of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and if ever and whenever opportunity may arise of my contributing in any way to the success of its work, either provincially or in any district or local, I shall always be ready to the limit of my ability to help it along.

'The arrangement of a meeting to deal with this communication will of course be in the hands of the president, but I may suggest that if the proposed conference of district boards can be held as contemplated on or about October 17, the fall meeting of the board might be timed in conjunction with that conference—say on October 16. Definite announcement will be made from the office as soon as the date has been selected.

"Very truly yours, "W. R. Wood."

Cattle Pool Progress

Continued from Page 2

a small number of cattle and were not continued up to June 30, as owing to comparatively small receipts on the western yards during spring and summer there were not a sufficient number to show good results from pooling without a large percentage being put into the pool. Since July 1, when the pool was put on the yearly basis, with immediate payment of 100 per cent. valuation, pools were re-established at Calgary and Edmonton, and a very large percentage of cattle received at those yards are now being pooled.

During July and August, with the pool on the new basis, a remarkable in crease in handling is shown. In those two months pool receipts at St. Boniface have been more than 18,000 cattle, initial valuation of which was in excess of \$600,000. Taking all markets since pooling began, pools have now handled over 40,000 head of cattle valued at more than one and a quarter million

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*Nov. 15—Marloch

*Nov. 15—Marloch

*Nov. 16—Mentcalm (New) to Liverpool

*Nov. 22—Metagama

*Nov. 23—Metagama

*Nov. 23—Mentcale (New) to Liverpool

*Nov. 28—Mentlaurier

*Dec. 7—Mentclare (New)

*Dec. 13—Melita

*Dec. 14—Mentcalm (New)

*Dec. 15—Marloch

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*Dec. 15—Marloch

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*Dec. 15—Marloch

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The Countrywoman

Relief for Japan

URING the past ten years the world has been shaken to its very foundations by wars, earthquakes and other catastrophes which have made the events of former generations fade into signifi-cance. The recent stupendous disaster in Japan is but another addition to the tragedies of our age. Although reports have been varied we know that earthquakes, fire and tidal waves were responsible for the destruction of thousands of lives and much property. What is still more serious is the sufferings of many survivors who are injured or are in the clutches of disease in addition to losing their own homes. It is these people who deserve our sympathy and help.

In these days, when we are apt to doubt the brotherhood of nations, the action of the Red Cross in various countries is most cheering. When the news of the Japanese disaster was flashed around the world, the Red Cross, as part of its peace-time program, rushed to the rescue. It is a matter of gratification to know that the Canadian branch of the League of Red Cross Societies took its share in this humanitarian effort.

In all parts of Canada the provincial divisions called for subscriptions. They took it for granted that the hearts of the people would be sufficiently touched by the immensity of the disaster to make canvassing unnecessary. In cities, booths for receiving subscriptions were erected in large stores while in rural districts branch banks acted as agencies for the Red Cross. The public responded to the call with its usual generosity.

However, the Red Cross did not wait for the money to be collected before going to the rescue of the suffering thousands. They secured credits at once and sent out large quantities of supplies for distribution by the Japanese Red Cross, in co-operation with representatives of the Canadian society.

One of the most hopeful aspects of the situation is the fact that through the Red Cross, many countries are learning to work together in times of trouble. Perhaps it may yet be possible for nations to co-operate in the prevention

Our Friend, The Tomato

At this time of the year we rejoice that we are once more in the tomato season. We are fortunate in Canada in being able to ripen this fruit out-of-doors, for in the Old Country there is seldom sufficient sun for this purpose. Even though it is necessary to pick tomatoes while green they soon ripen in a window, while if wrapped in paper and kept in a cool dark place they will keep for some weeks without turning color. Thus we can lengthen the tomato season considerably.

To estimate what tomatoes mean to us in terms of health would be difficult, but it is certain they are real friends. They are particularly rich in valuable fruit acids which keep the blood in good condition while their minerals repair bones and teeth and help to build strong bodies for children. In vita-

mines, tomatoes are unusually rich for they contain not one kind, but three. These substances, about which relatively little is known as vet, are absolutely essential for health. Of course they exist in other foods as well, but tomatoes are particularly valuable because of the amounts they contain. Even canned tomatoes are an excellent source of vitamines. Infants who are fed on pasteurized milk are frequently given the strained

juice of canned tomatoes in place of orange juice.

Tomatoes are an economical food because they require no cooking or other preparation. Most of us who are fond of peas and beans are forced to admit that shelling and cutting take a lot of time. To make tomatoes ready for the table, no such tedious preparation is necessary.

The appearance of tomatoes is another thing in its favor. Their bright red color adds a cheerful touch to any salad, while if combined with lettuce, peas, hard-cooked eggs or cauliflower the result is most attractive. The effect of color upon the appearance of food combinations is an item that should

not be overlooked.

From whence did this cheerful, sun-cooked food come? The country of which it is a native fruit is Peru, and not until the last fifty years was it at all common in temperate zones. Even then, in the Old Country it was used chiefly for garnishing dishes in foreign restaurants and was little used by ordinary

Oleomargarine Excluded

The Federal Department of Agriculture has issued the following announcement: "At the beginning of September, the law prohibiting the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada became effective. This returns to the condition existing for thirty years prior to 1917, at which time the prohibition on oleomargarine was removed as a war measure. The sale of this product, however, is permitted until the end of February of next year so as to allow stocks to be worked off by the dealers.

"Another product that is excluded by the provisions of the act is what is known as renovated butter. Renovated butter, as the name implies, is manufactured from butter of inferior quality. It bulks large in the trade in the United States, and its importation and sale in Canada is regarded as inadvisable.

"The act further provides that there shall be no filled milk, cream, or butter imported, made or sold in Canada after the first day of October this year. This class of milk and butter substitutes is hardly known in this country, but in the United States and elsewhere such products are not uncommon. It is to forestall their possible introduction that they are included among the spurious dairy products debarred by the act."

Longer Lives

Dr. Charles Mayo, the famous surgeon, at a meeting in Western Canada, announced that the average life has been prolonged from 12 to 15 years by medicine and surgery. Through research work many diseases formerly regarded as fatal have been found curable and much suffering has been prevented. Dr. Mayo showed that tuberculosis has decreased 27 per cent. He contended that disease is a mistake which could largely be overcome by educating the public, and expressed the belief that to obtain better health results, medical men would have to take the public into their

confidence. This is indeed true, for if the public were taught how to keep well there would be a great diminution in suffering. Up-to-date physicians are alive to these facts and are teaching people how to avoid disease.

Dr. Allan Craig, another outstanding speaker, said that if a health movement is to succeed, in addition to the education of the public, there must be community interest as well as co-operation between the governments, the people and the medical profession. Public health nurses and school hygiene are evidences of co-operation between communities and governments. Pre-natal and baby clinics are performing useful service in improving the health of the race, but there is a great need for more activity along these lines.

In discussing health from the com-munity standpoint, Dr. Mayo said that although districts spent large sums for the construction of good roads, for buildings, and for the development of parks, the best interests of the community could be served by the conser. vation of health. There is no denying the fact that in some districts more enthusiasm is displayed in making the roads fit for automobiles than there is in retaining the services of a public health nurse.

Dr. Craig emphasized the fact that in many cases less concern is shown about child health than about keeping livestock in good condition. This is an example of how men, at times, are more up-to-date than women. In feeding animals most men apply scientific facts to the balancing of rations, while many women, in feeding their families continue to use methods in vogue several decades ago.

Education and Success

A well known life insurance company in Canada has published a booklet showing some of the advantages of education. According to the figures (taken from government statistics), out of every 1,000 who enter public school, 343 complete high school courses; 72 enter college; and 23 graduate. The pamphlet goes on to show, that quite apart from the culture, refinement and intellectual satisfaction gained from advanced study, the possibilities of success increase markedly with additional education.

To prove this point the following figures are quoted: "A person with no schooling has one chance in 161,290 of attaining distinction, with a public school education one chance in 40,841, with a high school education one chance in 1,606, with a college education one chance in 173. In other words a person with a public school education has four chances, one with a high school education 102 chances, and one with a college education 945 chances of attaining distinction to the uneducated man's single chance."

These statements, backed by figures collected throughout the length and breadth of Canada, are striking enough to show that it is a distinct advantage to be equipped with something more than a public school education. While every high school or college graduate may

not always he the most progressive maker, yet the person possessing additional skill and knowledge has more chances of a successful life than his neighbor who left school early.

Mixing flour, salt and pepper in the proportion of one eup of flour to three tenspoons of salt and an eighth tenspoon of pep-per, to be used in white sauces, and setting aside in a covered, labelled jar, is a great time saver.



The lines of this bungalow harmonize with the flat plain which surrounds it. Prairi architecture, when we get such a thing, will demand this instead of the "packing-box' style, thoughtlessly borrowed from countries of tall trees and broken contours. The above is the manager's residence on the Vauxhall Stock Farms, Vauxhall, Alta.

Where Crops Walk to Market

Continued from Page 5

gaining in popularity, especially now that so many cattle are being shipped to Britain.

Suffolks for Irrigated Farms

"As to Suffolk sheep, I think for a farm such as ours we should by all means have a mutton sheep. We chose the Suffolk in preference to the other mutton breeds, because they are very good mothers, having lots of milk, good

How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain in a Week?

If you are thin and want to gain weight, weak and want to be strong, I will send you a sample of famous Alexander Vitamines absolutely Free. No money, just name and address for sample. Alexander Laboratories, want Terminal Station. Toronto. Canada. 4209 Terminal Station, Toronto, Canada.

by GUARANTEE is to satisfy you, or you owe me no-



thing. If your eyes are bothering you—if your old glasses don't suit you—

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You pay no money—to anyone—until you have worn them, used them, tried them.

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many years people from all parts of Western a, particularly those to whom a long, special is ostly and inconvenient, have been writing asking.

asking:
you suit me in glasses by mall, without a visit?
answer, based on the knowledge of long exe and hundreds of satisfied patients, is:
in a great majority of cases.

In a great majority of cases.

Ou want to protect your eyes, enjoy perfect again, and at the same time save money, let for you by mail exactly what I would do if you o me personally; that is, to try and suit you. I you nothing to try! I do not offer "money dissatisfied"—I satisfy you first, just as I do if you came into my office at Saskatoon for sail fitting. I promise to send you a pair of less that will enable you to see perfectly and you in every way, or you will owe me nothing. I no money until you have tried them, and if e not satisfied, you send them back. You are e judge.

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rustlers, very prolific and their mutton qualities are well known. Recently a commission was appointed by United States government to recommend the breed of sheep best suited for the irrigated farms in that country, and they decided in favor of Suffolk.'

Mr. Herbert, be it known, is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of swine grading, and is the western representative on the committee which drafted the regulations under which grading is now done all over Canada. The visitor will consequently be somewhat taken aback to find Berkshires the chosen breed of pig. I asked Mr. Herbert why, and got the very pratical answer that they had tried Yorkshires and had had so much difficulty with sunburn that they had been forced to go in for black pigs.

Specialized Livestock Farming

Are the advantages of livestock farming over grain farming purely theoretical? That is a question everyone concerned propounds to himself upon considering how generally grain farming is preferred. Well, these are some of the evidences from Vauxhall which cannot be overlooked. This section farm with a gross crop output estimated at \$25,000 this year, when most of the grain and alfalfa raised in the country sold as such will be sold at a loss, employs 12 men; 20 horses and one small tractor furnish the motive power. The same number of men are employed winter and summer, so the usual worry of hiring harvest labor incidental to grain farming is avoided. From the stand-point of the hired man, it is likewise infinitely more satisfactory than wearing out shoeleather on city pavements furtively hunting for odd jobs in the winter.

Fertility! "We haven't started to think about that," someone will say. True enough, and perhaps to our own loss. It's a strange thing that some of the biggest crops even in the years when there is an abundance of moisture on the dry land, come from fields that have been growing alfalfa or sweet clover. Last year on this farm three manure spreaders worked incessantly for six weeks in the spring, and six weeks in the fall, and the result is reflected in the harvest, a direct outcome of livestock raising.

Weeds? There is no weed problem on an irrigated farm devoted to livestock. Run down the whole list of risks peculiar to livestock farming and you will not find one to compare with those nightmares of the grain farmer, rust, hail, frost and the rest of a long string the reader can fill out according to his locality and the particular kind

of field crop he specializes in. Farmers in the irrigated districts of Alberta are concerned as to what crops they can grow which will ensure returns high enough to pay for their large capital investment. Some have found the answer in growing alfalfa seed. Sugar beets hold out the promise to others. On the farms about Vauxhall, there are this year for the first time 150 acres of beans growing, and when one stops to think that last year Alberta bought 35 car loads of beans from outside the province, the possibilities in this specialized crop loom large. But the success attained at Vauxhall Farms as an exclusive livestock enterprise with the bulk of the income from the production of commercial livestock, inclines to the belief that there is room for irrigation farmers to expand in this

And Still It Grows

Like Jack and the bean-stalk, cooperation in Denmark is still growing. This happy little kingdom, where every second family is a co-operator, doesn't boast it has reached the top even yet. For Danish co-operators the last lap will not have been won until every family is enjoying the benefits of cooperation.

Last year but one, word came to the All-American Co-operative Commission that the vigorous Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society boasted of 1,800 local co-operatives, with 350,000 members. Last year, the Wholesale Co-operative reports, their membership has gone beyond even this figure. Its grocery beyond even this figure. Its grocery business amounted to \$19,545,000; its sale of manufactured goods totalled

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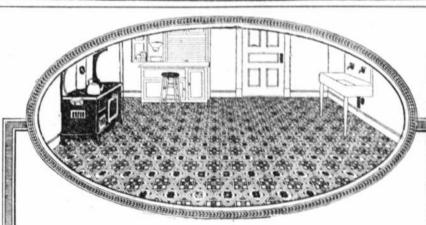
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Make your Kitchen Cheerful for the Winter

BRIGHT, warm linoleum on your kitchen floor adds just that note of cheerfulness so desirable through the long winter months. Its smooth, attractive surface is waterproof and stainproof; grease or ashes, wood or coal dust cannot harm it. And linoleum is most practicable; a damp mop is all you need to keep it clean and sanitary in spite of slush and dirt.

It is a good time now to adopt Dominion Linoleum for all your floors. Every room covered with it means saved labor and economy, too, through moderate first cost and long years of unimpaired wear.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs

possess all the excellent qualities of linoleum by the yard and are as moderately priced. There is a wide range of patterns and colorings to pick from-floral designs, block designs, tiles, mattings and plains. Call at your dealer's to-day and let him help you make a

for all your floors



Always turn over the corner of Dominion Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs. The genuine have a canvas back which is your guarantee of years of its your See also the Dominion trade mark on the face of every rug and on piece goods as well.

\$2,955,000; miscellaneous provisions to the amount of \$2,232,000 were sold; \$1,570,400 worth of seeds passed, through their hands; a trade of \$336,360 in boots and shoes, \$135,300 in timber for building purposes was managed. Twenty different kinds of factories are owned and managed by the wholesale, the largest of them being the margarine factory with its turnover of \$1,735,000. Other works include the coffee roasting factory which last year did a business of \$1,037,000; the tobacco factory with \$418,898. Stationery, soap and chocolate factories also carry on their large

Danish co-operators closed the year in a thriving financial condition with a net surplus of \$1,360,000. Their wholesale co-operative has accumulated a capital of \$5,886,000, and surplus of \$3,161,000.

This is just one branch of the massive business conducted by the efficient Danes. But its prosperity and good management are typical of the great ability and enthusiasm which is put into every co-operative enterprise in the little kingdom.

After Every

A universal custom that benefits everybody.

Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth. soothes the throat.



SCHOOL SET FREE



WRITE TODAY

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F6,

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"-Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Why a Wheat Pool?

The Editor.—Why do the farmers need a wheat pool? Because the present marketing system has outlived its usefulness. How has it outlived its usefulness? By failing to secure for the grain producer a just return for his product. The Grain Exchange was instituted originally in the interest of the producer for the purpose of marketing the producer of the grain producer, and for a time fulfilled the purpose for which it was originated, until it had secured the confidence of the producer. Then it began to persistantly impress upon him the idea that he could not get along without it. When this idea was fairly well established the Grain Exchange then began to withdraw its allegiance from the producer and transfer it to the grain dealer and speculator, until its whole energy was devoted to the interests of the dealer and the speculator, and thus the servant of the producer became his master, and the producer became the slave of his servant. The Grain Exchange has depreand the producer became the slave of his servant. The Grain Exchange has depre-ciated the producer's dollar until it is only worth sixty cents as reckoned in bushels of wheat, the result is that the producer is

of wheat, the result is that the producer is rapidly becoming bankrupt.

Now, when a servant ceases to be useful and does not work for the benefit of his employer, the obvious thing to do is to discharge him and engage one who will give the service required of him. Now, that is what we farmers are going to do with the Grain Exchange, and put into operation a selling agency of our own that will sell our wheat to the advantage of the producer. As to whether we can get along without the Grain Exchange or not—did you ever hear of a binder exchange to sell binders, or a boot and shoe exchange or a clothing exchange? No! The producers of those commodities would not consider for a moment the idea of letting ducers of those commodities would not consider for a moment the idea of letting an outside agency get control of the selling of their products. Now we are going to take the control of selling our wheat into our own hands and attend to our own business. What is our business? To produce and sell farm produce. Now, in the past, we have only attended to one half of our business, the producing half, and have entrusted the other half to someone else, and they have very nearly sold us into the and they have very nearly sold us into the

poor house, but, from now on, we intend to take charge of both ends of our own business and break the chains of slavery to our present marketing system, and merchandize our products on a sound business basis. The wheat pool is the first step towards this end.

There is not a thing that the Grain

towards this end.

There is not a thing that the Grain Exchange does with our wheat that the pool cannot do, with this difference: the pool will be working in the interest of the producer, while the Grain Exchange has been working in the interest of the grain dealer and the speculator.—A. Lunan, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta.

Free Trade With Britain

The Editor.—I have just read an article in the financial section of Toronto Saturday Night, re Britain's import duty on musical instruments. This affects Canada and Germany; but it seems, owing to the short freightage, Germany is more favored than Canada, which, of course, should not be, and I have no doubt the matter will be adjusted.

and I have no doubt the matter will be adjusted.

It is just another proof of how such duties injure and dislocate trade. However, this incident is an object lesson to the Canadian manufacturers.

Selfishness, the product of protection, seems to blind the manufacturers. Here

is only one article on which Britain imposes a duty during the greatest war in history; but what effect have the Canadian duties on every kind of British products entering

If the musical instrument duty lessens the exports of instruments from Canada, how much more do the Canadian duties lessen the volume of imports from Britain?

Is it not time to get rid of all duties as between Britain and Canada and Canada between Britain and Canada and Canada

and British Dominions, and establish free trade within the empire?

Should the farmers of Canada who are deeply interested in at least lessening the burden which weighs so heavily upon them, through the operation of indirect taxation, not press this question upon the government so that it can be dealt with at the coming conference in London?

The benefit of free trade to the agriculturists of this country would be enormous as well as lead to the expansion of our export trade.—C.K.A., Edmonton.

Invents New Lamp

Said to be Whiter and Cheaper Light than Electric or Gas

Ottawa. Patents have been grantel by the government to a lighting engineer by the name of Johnson, a a new lamp for burning ordinary key, sene oil. This lamp produces a vaper from the oil which makes a blue flame that incandesces a mantle, and the creates a very strong, soft, pure wine light. As it consumes only 6% if mixed with 94% air, it is exceeding economical. Said to be very simple to operate, odorless, noiseless, and danger

S. R. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave, Winnipeg. He also wants local distributors and has a very unique selling plan to offer agents. He is even offering to give one free to the first user each locality who will help introduce this new light.

Fair Play for Farmers

The Editor.—Are farmers lives wor living? Is a question we may ask, as a garner in the harvest, and swelter at a task; whilst collectors in their auto's a buzzing round like bees, mounting expenses to keep farmers in a tease. The want to know from A to Z our busine back and fore; what worldly goods we possess, and do we owe the local sto some are civil, some sarcastic, some at the cutting lash, but all are most impossive that we must produce the cash. It hard to listen meekly to their word objurgations, when spoor markets are a reason, why we can't meet our obligation it demeans our independence to be to held up to shame, when to pay whater debt we owe is our ambition and our at But though we toil we cannot pay, becauthe balance is not even, our every efforter word of the particular to make the barest kind of living the control of the particular and the parest kind of living the cash of the parest kind of living the The Editor .- Are farmers lives w strained to make the barest kind of living so until we get fair prices, and gramarketed at cost, companies and interest may count their notes well lost. We fretted oft and worried about dunners at their threat, but such things no long

THE DOO DADS VACATION

The Doo DADS VACATION

The weather became so hot in Dooville that Doc Sawbones called all the little Doo Dads together and took them to the lakeside. The Doc himself is a great golfer, and here you see him making a long drive. Unfortunately, Mr. Grouch got in the way, and the ball, bouncing off his head, is just about to fall in Sleepy Sam's mouth. The other golfers are having even worse luck. They are losing golf balls continually. Roly and Poly are doing a great day's business finding lost balls and selling them back to the people that lose them at a quarter each. In this picture one golfer has located his hall and them at a quarter each. In this picture one golfer has located his ball and is doing his best to fish it out of the creek, but Roly gets ahead of him with the fish net, and takes it from under his need. takes it from under his nose. I expect that after Roly has the ball safely in Poly's bag, he will push the golfer's head under the water with the end of the fish net so that he will not be so easily able to catch them. And just look at the unfortunate look at the unfortunate accident which has ended the boat race. But brave old Flannelfeet, the Cop, is right on deck. With the greatest presence of mind he has snatched a life-buoy, and thrown it out to the little Doo Dads who have been thrown up in the look at the unfortunate been thrown up in the explosion. From the loo explosion, From the look of the puppy, I would say that one would need to stay a long way from that orchestra. Certainly one should stay fur ther away than the little boy who has collided with the bass fiddler's how.



have the power to put us in a sweat, there's a limit to endurance, and we are getting there. The time is fast approaching when we'll demand a deal that's square, we are not seeking privileges, we only ask air play, the right of free born citizens to live and pay our way. Folks may rant on reparation in an oratorial way, but there will never be prosperity till farmers get fair play.—Clod Hopper.

Prohibition Resolutions

The Editor.—As your paper has a large circulation in Saskatchewan I have been instructed to ask you to give space to these resolutions, re the Temperance Situation in Saskatchewan. Thanking you in anticipation.—H. D. Leitch, Clerk of Regina resbytery.

Resolutions from the Regina Presbytery on Temperance

"The Presbytery of Regina places itself on record once more as unalterably opposed to the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"The Presbytery further calls upon all rue friends of temperance in this province to give their continued support to the cause of prohibition, inasmuch as it believes that in spite of many handicaps under which the Saskatchewan Temperance Act has been aboring during recent years, and notwithstanding inadequate enforcement in some parts of the province, great benefits have evertheless accrued from such measure of prohibition as we now have,"

"Presbytery beclares: That there should be continued and yet more vigorous enforcement of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act by the government; its liquor commission and all provincial and municial authorities, and further pledges itself o support the government in the proper inforcement of the act."

"The Presbytery would call public attentions."

o support the government in the proper nforcement of the act."

"The Presbytery would call public attention to the altogether inadequate presentation of prohibition facts in the leading ress of the province, and to the dishonest empaign which is being waged through he literature of the Moderation League."

"The Presbytery would urge the minisers within its bounds to call attention to the fact that official statistics show that a Saskatchewan, general crime per capita mas been reduced to approximately one-milf, drunkenness to one-fifth and vagrancy one-minth, as compared with pre-prosibition days; and boot-legging to one-half scompared with government liquor store mays."

While the Presbytery adheres to the neiple of the referendum, it is strongly rinciple of the referendum, it is strongly the opinion that three years from the ite on which the export houses were used (December 15, 1922), is a minimum riod for a fair test of the Saskatchewan emperance Act."

"This period will also give the government and people opportunity to observe a study the experiment being made with government sale system in Manitoba."

"That copies of these resolutions be sent the Press of Regina, Moose Jaw and askatoon; The Grain Growers' Guide and the Winniper Free Press."



Frank Laughland, B.S.A.

rank Laughland, of Winnipeg, is the for one luate scholarships in scientific agriture, tenable at Macdonald College, Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, and hed at \$500 each. These scholarships the gift of W. C. Macdonald Reg'd, tobacco manufacturers of Monal, a corporation which was estab-ned by the late Sir William Mac-

Mr. Laughland, who won the Maniat Hartney, Man., where he reted his early education at the public In 1913, he entered the Agricultural College. His se, however, was interrupted for years during which period he ed overseas in the Great War. his return from the front, Mr.

Everywhere The Tobacco with a heart



"Where has my economy gone?"

How Ford-owners may cheat themselves-and not know it

"BOUGHT for economy—run with extravagance," tells the story of many Ford cars now in operation.

But every day more Ford owners wake up to the fact that a Ford needn't be repaired often, needn't be frequently cleaned of carbon, needn't be constantly "pumping oil" or fouling spark

One Ford owner (name and address on request) bought his car in 1914. From

the start he has used only Gargoyle Mobiloil "E". Today his mileage totals 50,000. He says that the engine "runs almost as smoothly as new."

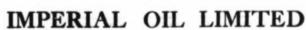
Another Ford owner added a quart of oil every day and cleaned spark plugs every hundred miles. He changed to Gargoyle Mobiloil "E." Consumption dropped to a quart of "E" week. The spark plugs went five months without cleaning.

How about your Ford?

You can obtain Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" readily. Imperial Oil Limited's service to the farmers of the Dominion has placed correct lubrication at the command of all-through many stations and

> In the differential of your Ford use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

> WARNING:-Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name Mobiloil (not Mobile) and for



Mobiloil E.

11

Ford Cars

BUTTO PLA

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada

Manufactured by VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Laughland spent a year instructing returned men in better agriculture, and then completed his course, when he graduated from the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1921. During his college course Mr. Laughland has been an

outstanding student, winning for two succeeding years the scholarship for the best all-round returned man in the college. In his fourth year he won the grand aggregate in the student's stockjudging competition at the Brandon

fair, also being on the team that brought the inter-provincial cup to Manitoba. Since graduation he has been District Agriculturist for the Soldiers' Settlement Board, directing the agricultural work in Manitoba.

MARKET PLACE THE FARMERS'

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in

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\$1¹² ad. Sells Flock of Ducks

A little Classified Ad. in The Guide, three times last fall, produced these satisfactory results for Mr. Badham. Now is a good time to advertise your offerings in pure-bred Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Evidently farmers and breeders like to purchase during the fall and do their own wintering over. A Guide Classified Ad.

We do it for others-we'll do it for you SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING OUT COMPLETE HERD AYRshires, seven bulls, one to five years old, also cows
and helfers, all in good shape: terms, half cash,
balance to suit. Yorkshire and Tamworth swine,
champion show stock; terms, cash. E. E.
Mortson, Fairlight, Sask.

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37-3

Hampshires

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SILVER BLACK FOXES—GOOD FOUNDA-tion stock essential. Dr. Randall's foxes are regis-tered, first in Canada scored by American Fox Breeders' Association. Breeders average over 90 points; like begets like. Write for diary and con-tracts. Subscribe for Black Fox Magazine or American Fox and Fur Farmer, \$2.25, and learn industry's possibilities. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 30-13

Man. 30-13

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER REGISTERED 2074,
descended from Clinker, champion colle deg of
world, sold \$12,500. Parents good heelers. Males,
\$10: females, \$8.00: registered, \$13 and \$11. Write
me for Russian wolfhounds, staghounds,
hounds, setters, fox terriers, Persian cats. Percy
Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5

Neale, Lovat, Sask. 37-5

SELLING—60 GREYHOUNDS, FOUR RUSSIAN
Wolfhounds, two Foxbounds, litter of half Airdale
half Foxbound (will make real trailers), two Collies.
Stamp for reply. Pheasant Valley Kennels,
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Russian Wolfbound, female, very fast, \$60. Two
half Russian pups, males, three-months old, \$10
each. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask.

SELLING—WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00
each. Jos. A. Zender, Provost, Alta. 37-3

each. Jos. A. Zender, Provost, Alta. 37-3
COLLIE PUPS, GOOD WORKING STRAINS, cattle and sheep. Strachan, Miniota, Man. 37-3

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES—YEAR OLD HENS, \$1.00: April pullets, \$1.00: cockerels, \$2.00. Martin's best laying strain. J. E. Foster, Melaval, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE APRIL elicks; three pullets, one cockerel, \$9.00; pair, \$5.00; cockerel, \$3.00; November layers, off range, Miniety, Dunblane, Sask.

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PURE-BRED BLACK LEGHORN YEARLING hens, quick sale, \$1.00 each. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man.

OR SALE—300 STRAIN FERRIS WHITE Leghorns, \$1.00-\$3.00. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask.

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TAXIDERMY

DERMIST Brandon, Man.

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality, Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2 25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haubours, \$3.00; Quesnel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Bellveau Co., 30 Main 8t., Wilnnipeg.

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 80 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont., 23.24

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

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SEEDS See also General

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Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY—WILL DELIVER two 60-pound crates Manitoba \$10.20 per crate; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta and B.C., \$10.80. Amber honey, delivered, Manitoba, \$9.00; Saskatchewan, \$9.30; Alberta-B.C., \$9.60 crate. Buckwheat honey, delivered, Manitoba, \$7.20; Saskatchewan, \$7.50; Alberta-B.C., \$7.80 crate. Quantity discounts. 25c. brings three-ounce sample. Mount Forest Aplaries, Mount Forest, Ont.

McLEAN'S GUARANTEED No. 1 PURE WHITE clover honey, direct from producer, \$7.50 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Also good quality buckwheat honey, \$5.80 crate of six ten-pound pails. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., formerly 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 38-4
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town, Ont. 38-8

FRUIT — STRAIGHT FROM ORCHARD TO you. Apples, plums, crabs, \$1.00 box; pears, \$1.50; green tomatoes, 75 cents. Cash with order. Special price to grain growers for quantities. S. J. Swan, Tappen, B.C.

APPLE AND PEAR BARGAIN—THREE STAND- ard boxes good apples and one box good pears for \$5.75. Don't delay. Cash with order. Lonsdale Fruit Farm, Sardis, B.C.

HONEY—CLOVER, WHITE, \$14.50; SLIGHTLY yellow, \$13; slight buckwheat flavor, \$11; mixed honey, \$10 per cwt. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 37-3

Ont.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY—GET MY LOW price and money-back guarantee before you buy.

Write today. R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon, Sask.

37-7

SIX TEN, OR TWELVE FIVE-POUND PAILS clover honey, \$9.60. E. A. Hogarth, Tara, Ont. 37-12

CLOVER HONEY—\$16 BUYS 12 TEN-POUND palls (crated) on cars, Dublin, Ont. J. A. Rudolph, Route 4, Mitchell, Ont. 35-5

will bring in the orders.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY, GUARANTEED finest quality, 12 five-pound palls, \$8.00. Amber honey, six ten-pound palls, \$6.00. Leonard Myers, Stratford, Ont. Reference, Bank Nova Scotia.

30-5
SAVE MONEY BUYING FRUITS DIRECT
from grower. Write for prices. Highland Farm,
Box 286, Mission City, B.C. 30-5
CHOICE MANITOBA HONEY, \$11 PER 60-LB.
crate, f.o.b. Belmont, Man. Geo. Watkins. 37-5
SELLING — PURE HONEY, REASONABLE
price. Malson St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 38-5
LOVELY CRAB APPLES, 20 POUNDS, \$1.00.
Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 38-2
CLOVER HONEY, FIVE AND TEN-POUND

CLOVER HONEY, FIVE AND TEN-POUND pails, 15c. pound, f.o.b. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont.

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PRICE, 598.76 AND INTEREST
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OLDFIELD, KIRBY &
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The Grain Growers' Guide

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MAGNETO REPAIRING OUR SPECIALTY

PISTON RINGS BY PARCEL POST. QUICK seating piston rings for your tractor, stationary engine or car. All sizes to 4-in., 40 cents each; 5-in., 60 cents each; other sizes proportionately. Will stop oil pumping and seat immediately. Sent, post paid, C,O.D. Cadman & Co., Aikins Bidg., Winnipeg. 34-9

SACRIFICING—SUBMIT AN OFFER FOR 36-60 George White separator, 25-horse George White Raremount plowing engine; also 15-30 Rumely gas tractor with John Deere four-furrow power-lift plow. Must be sold at once. Geo. Dunn, Springfield, Man. Phone Dugald 39-12.

FOR SALE—12-20 RUMELY ENGINE, HAS threshed only two short seasons, \$800; also Case 10-20, has done very little work, \$400. Both in excellent condition. Terms, half cash, loaded on C.P.R. or C.N.R. McNair and Anderson, Gladstone, Man.

SELLING — 25-H.P. DOUBLE-CYLINDER Rumely steam engine, with full field equipment. Splendid botler. Minor repairs only required. Price, \$1,000. Also 12-20 oil-pull at sacrifice. Harvey Smith, Bassano, Alta. 35-5

CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultiess. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg.

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IF you are looking for expert service and guaranteed workmanship on all makes of Magnetos, Starters and Generators, try our 24-hour service. Hundreds of satisfied customers.

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Official Bosch Service Station

168 BANNATYNE AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG

FORDSON TRACTOR, EXTENSION RIMS, No. 7 12-inch Oliver gang, little used, \$400, f.o.b. Walnwright, Alta. O. Limpert, Hespeler, Ont. 36-4

SAWYER-MASSEY STEAMER, 27 H.P.; AVERY separator, 32-54; good condition, now threshing. No reasonable offer refused. D. A. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 36-5

Ashern, Man.

SOUTH AMERICA COLONY LAND—BEST ON earth for agriculture and stock. No winter, me taxes. Booklet, 50 cents; literature, free. Bolin Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 38-5

FOR RENT—IMPROVED SECTION, ADJOIN. Ing town of Milden, Sask. All convenience, Milden, Sask. All convenience, Milden, Sask. All Convenience, Milden, Sask. All Convenience, Milden, Sask.

Man.

PRIZE WHEAT FARM—OWNER HOLDS CUB and other decorations given by the best grass shows on the American continent. 400 acres Na.1 land, \$25 acre. Cash \$1,500. Full particular from W. J. Cannan, Macklin, Sask.

FARMS FOR PRICE OF IMPROVEMENT only. Abundance of water, firewood, hay, sheller prices from \$700 to \$5,000 per quarter. 8. Garsa, Ashern, Man.

MANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Biad, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELLING—20-ACRE FARM, SOUTHERS Oregon, \$1,000. Take stock or machinery. L. & Start of the stock of the stoc

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm by the year. Must be experienced and have no children over two years. Separate house will be supplied. Harold Thackeray, Goodwater, Sast. BABY OUTFITS

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY, order our special complete outfit. 44 pleesexcellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded in not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald 8, Winnipeg.

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PREPARED SPEECHES FOR EVERY OCCI-sion. Material for orations, addresses, lecture, memorials, catalogues in English or French Newspaper clippings on any subject. Exper translations. Particulars upon request, late-national Press Clipping Service, Dept. A, Quebe. 381

SELLING—40 TONS TIMOTHY, 4,000 BUX.
dles, full line farm machinery, household effect two-year lease on 140 acres river bottom last Cheap for cash. Open range for any amount stock. A. T. Johnston, Rocky Mt. House, Alta.

FARM BOOTS AND SHOEPACKS—BEST B Canada. Write for our mall order catalogy. Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Co., Fredericton, Na

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper good quality of domestic coal.

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Ship us a trial crate. You will be pleased.
Live Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat 18-18-18.
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Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 20-218.
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 20-218.
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 14-18.
Turkeys and Ducks Highest Market Prise Eggs, fresh, first, 29e, Fresh, seconds, 254.
Prices live weight, f.o.b. Winniped.
Cracked, 16c.
Prices live weight, f.o.b. Winniped.
Cracked, 16c.
Craw Alphany 16-19.
ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

WANTED LIVE POULTRY

All these prices live weight, f.o.b. Winniper guaranteed till October 2, inclusive.
Old Hens, 5 lbs. and over 16-18
Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 12
Old Hens, 3 to 4 lbs. 12
Spring Chickens, No. 1 up to 18
Turkeys 160 Ducks 13
Turkeys 120 Eggs. Highest Market Prict Crates supplied on request.
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It is the result of years of experimental work by experts. This heater is made of heavy, black iron. All seams are welded, smoke stack and fuel door at one end allows cattle more drinking space. Burns coal, wood or cobs. Keeps water warm in below zero weather.

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REGINA

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL; 40-62 Case separator; ten-bottom Cockshutt plow. Bargain price. Terms to reliable parties. G. G. Snow, Strome, Alta.

Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—BIG 4-30 TRACTOR, IN VERY fair operating condition. Price \$600. Bank of Montreal, Medicine Hat, Alta.

FORDSON TRACTOR AND DEERE TWO-furrow plow, all good condition. Box 28, Roland, Man.

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, THREE-bottom Oliver plow, good condition, \$675 cash. Wm. Pratt, Carmichael, Sask.

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, ani-sette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Bene-dictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order.

Richard Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg.

23-13

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 McINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 25tf

FARM LANDS
See also General Miscellaneous

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN LANDS FOR sale. Two improved farms, handy to elevators, and in good shape, one 480 acres, one 376 acres. Also no acres good wild land, seven miles east from city, three miles from siding, and several other small improved and unimproved farms. For particulars, write Imperial Bank of Canada, Prince Albert.

35-5

Prince Albert.

1F YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. B.C.

B.C. 30-9
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.
For up-to-date list of nixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Nebr. tf

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 21, 1923.

WHEAT—Exporters have been busy this week. All offerings of wheat easily absorbed and market moved higher in sympathy with American markets. Apparently Britishers have bought considerable wheat at these levels, as while hedging sales have not been as heavy as they may be later when more wheat is passing, they have been quite heavy. The tonnage situation on the Great Lakes is not as good as it might be on account of the refusal of American owners to allow their ships to engage in the Canadian trade under the regulations provided. However, the fact remains that at the moment wheat is leaving Fort William almost as fast as it is arriving there, and it is arriving fast. The cash market slumped badly early. When One Northern premium was up around fourteen a week ago few cars traded. As soon as the first few hundred cars arrived and were put on the market prices broke to around five over for One and the premium is still around that figure. Inspections are getting heavy now and loadings in the country very heavy, so that it doesn't look like much of a premium in the near future, provided, of course, that the bulk of this wheat is for sale. That, of course, is something no one knows.

OATS—Prices have recovered several cents from a week ago and both cash and futures are in good demand. Oats have not started to move yet in any volume, and country offerings are not heavy.

are not heavy.

BARLEY—Market has been rather dull and business has been hampered owing to the diffculty in securing lake tonnage. Receipts are fairly heavy with a very indifferent demand for the cash article.

	WINNIPI		U L U L		Week	Voor
pt. 17 to 17	22 inclusive 18 19	20	21	22	Ago	Ago
heat— let. 947 lec. 927 lay 971	951 961 93 931 981 991	961 941 1001	96 94 99‡	951 931 991	941 911 971	991 97
oct. 40 k Dec. 37 k day 41 k	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	421 381 421	421 381 421	42 39 42 1	40½ 38 41‡	431 391
oct. 491 Dec. 491 May 521	$\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & 50\frac{1}{4} \\ 49\frac{1}{4} & 49\frac{1}{4} \\ 52\frac{3}{4} & 52\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	501 50 521	501 491 521	501 501 521	501 521	541 52
et. 1991 Dec. 1861 Iny 1881	$200\frac{7}{8}$ $205\frac{7}{8}$ $187\frac{1}{4}$ $191\frac{1}{4}$ $195\frac{1}{2}$	2051 1911 196	$207\frac{1}{2}$ 194 $197\frac{1}{2}$	205 193 $195\frac{1}{4}$	$199\frac{1}{2}$ $186\frac{1}{2}$ $187\frac{1}{4}$	203 185
et. 64 % lec. 63 k	$\begin{array}{ccc} 64\frac{1}{2} & 65\frac{1}{8} \\ 53\frac{3}{8} & 63\frac{7}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \\ 64 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\frac{64\frac{1}{4}}{64\frac{1}{8}}$	$\frac{64\frac{5}{8}}{64\frac{1}{4}}$	$\frac{64{}^{1}_{8}}{63}$	68
lay	538 638	043	04	~		

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool wheat market closed Friday as follows: October 8s \$\frac{3}{4}\, December 8s 6\frac{3}{4}\, March, 8s 6\frac{1}{4}\, per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.63\frac{1}{4}\. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was \$1.21\frac{3}{4}\. for October, \$1.19\ for December, and \$1.18\frac{3}{4}\.

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Wheat-	Open	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	1131	112 %a	113 la
Dec		1153b	1161
May		1187	119 a
Oats-	Part Add		
Sept	36	35 7 a	36
Dec	361	36	36 ta
May	37 %	38 ½ a	383b
Barley-		-	
Sept		53 la	53a
Dec	54@537	54b	54
Rye-			
Sept		63a	633
Dec	651@65	64 a	65
May	681	67 a	683
		_	

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports the sale of 534 Western canadian store cattle. Prices ranged from 7c to 9c per lb., live weight. Sales of Western fat cattle amounted to 71, including 19 bulls, prices for these were mostly 6c to 8c. Three hundred Ontario stores made from 9c to 10½c, while 44 fat Ontarios sold from 9½c to 11c, according to quality. Seventeen Ontario bulls sold from 8c to 8½c, live weight. The markets are reported as being slightly stronger, with a somewhat better outlook. The Irish strike continues to restrict the free movement of cattle. Best Scotch medium weights, sold from 12½c to 13c live weight. Six hundred Irish brought from 9½c to 11c,

Six hundred Irish brought from 9½c to 11c, for good quality stuff.

Birkenhead sold 1,022 Canadian fat cattle. Sales were made mostly from 18c to 19c in sink.

London, 300 Canadian dressed sides 16c to 18c per lb. Trade continued draggy.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean, 105s to 110s; prime 103s to 110s; bales 113s to 115s, market 5s down. Irish and Danish prices nominal. American 100s to 105s. Danish killings 50,000.

WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6	
Sept.17 18 19 20 21 22 Week	101 2 100 1 101 1 102 2 101 1 100	993 973 983 993 983 97	961 951 971 981 96 911	894 901 911 891 88 88	78 3 80 1 81 1 81 2 81 78 2	681 70 72 72 72 72 69	
Ago Year	1061	1011	971	891	781	681	
Ago	100}	991	971	911	841	751	

WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending September 21, 1923:

Receipts this Week: Cattle, 11,417; hogs, 1,283; sheep, 552. Last week: Cattle, 6,837; hogs, 1,654; sheep, 286.

The past week represents the heaviest run of cattle that has reached this market so far this season. This with heavier runs and lower prices on other markets resulted in this market working from 25c to 50c lower on various grades. Taking the quality on the whole they are showing some improvement, but there are altogether too many horned and plain cattle coming. The good quality dehorned cattle are finding a ready outlet at fairly good prices. Best light-weight butcher steers are bringing from 5½c to 6c; heavy butcher and export steers from 5c to 5½c; medium butcher steers from 4c to 5c; plain butchers from 3c to 4c. Best cows from 3½c to 4c; medium cows from 2½c to 3c. Prime butcher heifers from 4½c to 5c; medium heifers 3½c to 4c; breedy stock heifers 2½c to 2½c; medium kinds from 2c to 2½c. Choice dehorned feeder steers 4½c to 4½c. Horned feeders 3½c to 4c; plain kinds 2½c to 3c. Best dehorned stocker steers 3½c to 4c; horned stocker steers 3½c to 4c; plain kinds from 2c to 3½c; plain kinds from 2c to 3½c. Best veal calves from 5c to 6c; medium 4c to 4½c.

The hog run continues light, but owing

4c to 4½c.

The hog run continues light, but owing

The hog run continues light, but owing to a weaker Eastern market, thick-smooths are today quoted at 10½c with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select.

The run of sheep and lambs continues light, and there is a very active demand for good quality feeder sheep and lambs, and also breeding ewes. Top butcher lambs are bringing from 9c to 10c; medium 7c to 8c. Best feeder lambs from 6½c to 7½c; common sheep 5c to 7c.

Do not forget the Stocker and Feeder Show, which will be held at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., September 26 to 29. This should be a good time to be on the market to purchase stocker and feeder cattle.

feeder cattle.
Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta

should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

carno empinente. Ime is reig importanti.
The following are present quotations:
Prime butcher steers\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers 4.50 to 5.50
Medium to good steers 3.00 to 4.50
Common steers 2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers 4.25 to 4.75
Common feeder steers 3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers 3.25 to 3.75
Common stocker steers 2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers 4.50 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers 4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers 3.00 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers 2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows 3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows 2.75 to 3.25
Breedy stock cows 1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows
Choice springers40.00 to 50.00
Common springers25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves 5.00 to 6.00
Common calves 3.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves 2.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market continues firm. Dealers quoting, delivered, extras, 32c to 34c, firsts 27c, seconds 22c. Extras are jobbing 34c to 38c, firsts 32c to 34c, seconds 27c. Extras are retailing up to 50c. There were ten inspections in the prairie provinces during the past week all for shipment to Eastern points. Poultry: Quotations, live, delivered, chicken 18c, fowl 11c to 17c, cocks 8c, ducks 12c, turkeys 16c.

turkeys 16c.
REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW
—Eggs: Receipts of fresh are extremely
light and storage stocks are for the most part being used to meet the consumptive demand. Dealers quoting, delivered, extras 28c to 31c, firsts 26c, seconds 21c, cracks 12c. In the North Battleford section, jobbers are offering firsts 23c,

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur September 17 to September 22, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed		3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BAR 4 CW	REY Rej.	Fd	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Sept. 17 18 19 20 21 Week	621 641 651 661 651 64	415 42½ 43 43₹ 43₹ 43₹	395 401 41 411 411 401	39 8 40 1 41 41 1 41 1 40 8	38 1 39 1 40 40 1 40 1 40 1 39 1	371 381 39 391 381 381	502 51 512 502 503 503	451 461 461 461 461 47	421 421 431 431 431 431	421 421 431 431 431 44	205 k 206 k 213 k 213 k 213 k 215 k 215 k	1951 1961 2011 2011 2031 2031	1661 1671 1721 1721 1741 1741	641 641 641 641 641 631 641
Year	621	411	401	401	391	381	511	461	421	421	2061	1951	1661	641
Ago	651	451	431	431	401	371	551	541	501	501	211	207	191	691



Canadian Government **Elevator System**

HEAD OFFICE:

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

505-511 Grain Exchange

Port Arthur Moose Jaw

Fort William, Ont.

Saskatoon

Calgary

For SAFETY, SERVICE and RESULTS

Consign Your Grain to

James Richardson & Sons Limited

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Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta. Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta. Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

seconds 19c. Poultry: Very little poultry is as yet arriving; quotations, live, delivered, chicken 13c to 18c, fowl 7c to 14c, cocks 6c to 7c, ducks 8c to 10c, turkeys

cocks 6c to 7c, ducks 8c to 10c, turkeys 13c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 33c, firsts 30c, seconds 21c. They are jobbing extras 40c, firsts 36c, seconds 29c. Poultry: Some live poultry is now arriving and dealers are paying delivered, chicken 16c, fowl 10c to 12c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Dealers are quoting delivered, extras, 30c to 35c, firsts 27c to 32c, seconds 20c to 24c, cracks 10c to 15c. Receipts of fresh are extremely light and storage stocks are moving freely into consumption. Poultry: Dealers are quoting, live, delivered, broilers 14c to 17c, fowl 6c to 12c. Receipts are reported fair.

The Wheat Pool

Continued from Page 2

construed along with and so as to form part of the said agreement between the grower and the association and have as expressly herein altered, all the covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and stipulations in the said agreement contained shall remain in full force, effect and virtue unaltered.

Farmer May Sell Again

Forty-five thousand copies of this agreement have been printed in duplicate, and within the next day or two, copies will go out to every constituency chairman in the province, accompanied in each case by a list of contract holders in his constituency. These forms and lists will by them be passed on to canvassers, through the municipal committees and will be presented to contract holders for signature. In the meantime, and until the pool is ready to operate every farmer who has signed a contract is at liberty to market all or any portion of his crop in any way he thinks proper, just as though no contract had ever been signed.

It will be realized that the expenses entailed by the organization of the pool have been extremely heavy and while many farmers paid the necessary fees in eash when signing, a large number of others gave a note for the amount. In view of the expenses already entailed and the additional expense that will be involved in obtaining signatures to waiver forms and carrying on the campaign for additional signatures, instructions are being issued to canvassers to obtain payment of the notes wherever possible when the waiver agreement is signed. Where payment is made a receipt will be given and the note will be returned to the payer direct from the Central office. While it is not compulsory for the notes to be met at the present time, it is hoped that farmers who wish the pool to go forward will recognize the exceptional position and help by meeting their notes on request.

To Get New Signatures

As already mentioned, the campaign is to be continued with the object of reaching the objective required, and every farmer who has not already had an opportunity to sign a contract, and owing to the busy season in which the campaign was undertaken, there are very many such, will be given an opportunity to do so, and will at the same time be asked to sign also a waiver agreement. This is being done in order to avoid the cost of printing new contracts, while placing each contract holder on exactly the same basis.

During the campaign the entire resources of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the campaign committee, and it is hoped that every secretary of the association will do his or her part by seeing that every farmer in the district signs a contract, and thus does what lies in his power to bring into being the biggest agricultural co-operative organization ever created in any part of the world. ARE THE SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN CANADA FOR

Genuine BRITISH ARMY and NAVY SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES at

T BUY INFERIOR GOODS WHEN YOU CAN GET HIGHEST QUALITY BRITISH ARMY SUI

Pigskin Saddle \$1345



stocks of saddles becoming limited, are we would not you to delay your order. This Pigskin Saddle is extraordinary value, and is honestly worth four times the money we ask. It is made of high-grade leather, and has a safety stirrup strap release. Each 13.45 Each only

GREEN WILLESDEN TARPAULINS-Absolutely rot-proof and waterproof. Made for evering British Army supplies, ship's cannot get a better quality. Size. \$10.50

hatchways, etc. You cannot feet by 12 feet. Each

BETTER SADDLE WE CARRY IN ada and you cannot find Bedding Bale \$2250 are wonderful



Consisting of only the best British Bedding, and can-not be duplicated not be duplicated anywhere in Can-ada. Outfit consists of 2 British Army All-Wool Blankets, in pleasing dark shades; 2 White Blankets of the best British military long - staple wool, size 72 inches wool, size 72 Inches by 90 Inches, weight 8 lbs.; 2 British-made Cotton Sheets, 70 Inches by 90 Inches; 2 Flan nelette Blankets, 70 Inches by 90 Inches; 2 Pillow Cases, 42 Inches by 31 Inches; Full size Honeycomb Bedspread, colors, pink or white. Each outfit sold with our money-back guarfit sold with ou money-back guar antee. Complete outfit \$22.50

Saddle Outfits \$1135



\$195

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATIS-FIED.

strong—a sufficient indication of what western
farmers think of
them. Outfit consists of genuine All
Leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and
stirrups; 4½-lb. All
Wool Saddie Blanket.
Riding Bridle, with lines
and bit; and Military Tethering Rope. The value is
really remarkable. All
for
only \$11.35

GLOVES

Very highest qual ity. Beautifu

ity.

All Charges Paid on Orders of \$50 upwards. Amazing Value in Young Men's Suits \$7.95

For the young man who can wear a suit from sizes 32 to 34, these suits are of unequalled value. Made under British Government supervision from finest quality all-wool tweeds and acress. They have a distinctive and appealing appearance, and are regular \$30 values according to Canadian standards. Canadian standards
One of our many re
markable price-saving opportunities.
There will be no
more when our present stocks are exhausted. Give height.
weight and chest and
waist measurement,
Sizes, 32, 33 and 34
waist only.
Per \$7.95



These garments, issued for the Royal Air Force, are the most wonderful we have ever been abla to secure for the Canadian farm trade. They cost the British Government \$15 cach, and as only a cach, and as only a ish Government \$15 each, and as only a limited stock is available, orders should be sent in early. Made of the highest grade khaki all-woot serge, and just the right weight to withstand the cold, making them ideal for farm wear. Made in one-piece, buttoning in front, with one breast pocket and two side pockets. Collar fits snugly to neck, close fitting wrist bands, Very hard wearing, Guarhard wearing. Guar-anteed worth at least twice the money. Our money - back Guar Our money - back guarantee goes with these overalls. State height and walst measurement.

Per \$3.75

No finer buying opportunity in the whole of Canada than these wouderful Army B I an kets. A l I - w o o I dark shades. Nothing better for farm use. Thousands of pairs sold to satisfied customers. Each \$1.95

British

These overc o ats are
made of allwool tweeds,
and there is
no reason
why, at this
price, any farmer in Western
Canada should
be cold this
fall and winter. They were
made by a
high-class firm
of British
tailors, under
direct government supervisdirect government supervision, and they could not be manufactured to-day for anything like this price. State Height and S i z 6 o 1 Walst. Each

Overcoats

High-grade British Government Horse Blankets Unquestionable these horse blankets
unquestionable these horse blankets
are remarkable value at this
price. Genuine British Government
Ordnance stocks. Warmly
11 in e.d. with
surcing les,
brass eyelets.
Extraordinary wearing
quality.
Thousands of
repeat orders
from satisfled customers. Order NAVY SERGE

Government ARMY BLANKETS High-Grade Tailored Men's Suits \$975

> Made under the supervision of the British Government by highest-class British tailors during the war, and could not be duplicated in Canada today for less than \$35. All-wool tweeds and serges, in pleasing shades and up-to-date styles. These suits have a dignified and distinctive appearance, keep the supervision of t tinctive appearance, they gracefully meet the ideas of the man of good taste, and fittingly emphasize Extraordinary wearing quality. Thousands of repeat orders from sails-fied customers. Order now for the fall and waste of a lil and waste of the fall and w

Khaki Jackets



Made of best K drill. Less manufacturers' Very hard wea st Khaki Sizes, 35 State Size. Noting better for the farm. \$1.75

Genuine British Army Ali-Wool Pull-over Sweaters



Made or linest wool.
You'll need one or
the farm this fall
and winter. Unquestionably a real

Every Article a Winner

MOLESKIN JERKINS—The jerkins are made from high-grade Moleskin Serge, and are wool-lined. Get ready for the \$2.25 cold weather. Each.

British Government Regulation LEATHER HALTERS—With double heads. Part-used by the British Army during the war but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine Government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halters we have ever handled.

Sach. 90c

Each.

LEATHER HALTERS -- Genuine British
Government surplus, similar to above, but
without brow band.

Government surplus, similar to above, but without brow band.

Each

AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES—Size 60 Inches by 80 Inches. Guaranteed all wool. Beautiful woven colors. Will last for years. Only a fortunate purchase enables us to sell at this price.

Each

British Government Collapsible WATER BUCKETS—Made of heavy Willeaden water-proof and rot-proof canvas. with rope handle for use in the British Army. Will last for years. Very useful on farm.

Fire, each

TRENCH COATS—These high quality, triple-lined Gabardine Coats are extremely service-able for farm wear. Specially made for British officers, they will give almost endless wear. In summer the all-wool fleece lining can be detached. Coat is very warm for winter wear. Made of triple-proof, highest quality gabardine, and linings are as follows: 1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining; 2. Olf-skin inter-lining (not rubber, which is perish able); 3. Check lining. Give helpht and chest measurement when cordering. Each

British Gavairy JACK SPURS—Made of highest quality gabardine, and linings are as follows: 1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining; 2. Olf-skin inter-lining (not rubber, which is perish able); 3. Check lining. Give helpht and chest measurement when cordering. Each

British Gavairy JACK SPURS—Made of highest quality gabardine, and inches by inches by long-staple wool of finest quality. Our customers tell us they have never seen finer biankets for the money.

Sool

Figure 10 of Figure 20 of beautiful best quality military long-staple wool, of beautiful

Pair
OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS Made of

best quality military long-staple wool, of beautiful dark grey shade and softest texture. Size 72 inches by 90 inches; weight, 9 ibs. Pair British Government VELVET CORD TROUSERS exactly as issued to the British labor battalions during the war. Velvet Cord is one of best and hardest wearing materials known. Sizes 33 to 37.

Part-worn HAVERSACKS—In good condition, suitable for school bags. Each
British Officers' All-Wool KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS
Collar attached, two breast pockets. A roomy shirt
was will give all kinds of service and comfort. State
clas of Collar.

\$2.95

UNIFORATI TRADE MARK BRAND

Just a word with Western Farmers

By the time this advertisement is published, a great part of the western crop will be marketed, and farmers generally will be considering the purchase of their fall and winter supplies. We want to impress upon you the fact that by sending your order to us you are able to secure BETTER QUALITY GOODS AT FAR LESS MONEY. We handle nothing but BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS, including the cream of genules BRITISH ARMY SUPPLIES, thrown on the market by the British Government and purchased by us at away below the cost of manufacture. By sending to us for all your fall and winter requirements you will save considerable money. We'll gladly refund your money if you are not satisfied.

save considerable money. We'll gladly relund your money in you also not satisfied.

WE STOCK NOTHING BUT HIGHEST-GRADE BRITISH BOOTS—
BEWARE OF INFERIOR QUALITIES

All the boots we carry in stock are of the very highest quality that the best British manufacturers can produce, and were personally selected by our Mr. Christie during his various trips to the Old Country. We sell them with our ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE that they are SOLID LEATHER, and that they have wearing qualities far superior to any other boots on the market. Owing to the remarkable demand for our boots, our customers will find that there are many imitations on the market, some of them called by the same names in order to delude the public, but having inferior wearing qualities. Our guaranteed boots are not only hard-wearing, but the best adapted for western farm wear, and the thousands of pairs we have sold this year is a sufficient indication of our customers' satisfaction.

BRITISH OF— A AF Per pair

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS 4.45

A fairly light boot, but remarkable for its wearing qualities, All-leather tan Derby, leather-lined throughout, stitched soles and welted, will strongly recomers' satisfaction.

State size, no haif sizes. Per pair

\$ 1.45

Inches by long staple long staple

8.25

NAVY SERGE
The thrifty farm housewife who likes to ply the needle, will find here a
splendid opportunity to save money in clothing for the
family. We have only a
limited quantity, so order
early, and make the garments up during the fall
and winter. This serge is
31 inches wide, and is exactly as manufactured for
the British Navy. It is
made of pure wool, dyed
with Indigo dye, and the
color is absolutely fast,
whether exposed to the sun
or washed in \$1.25
whether exposed to the sun
or washed in \$1.25
where is what you can make
from it: 2½ yards will
make a pair of Men's
Trousers, a Woman's Skirt,
a Girl's Frock, or a Small
Boy's Suit, Seen yards
will make a Woman's Coat
and Skirt. Five yards will
make a Woman's Dress,
Seven yards will make a
Man's Suit.

SOCKS—Made of highest
grade grey
wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guar Mackinaw

SOCKS Made of highest grade grey wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guar anteed less than wholesale 45c

Heavy English ALL-WOOL HEATHER SOCKS—In dark shades. 40c Per pair

HARNESS BRUSHES—Genuine bristles. British Governmen Will last twice as long as the kind you've been using.

Each
DANDY BRUSHES—A better quality than
25c
you'll get elsewhere at, each
New British Army RADIOLITE COMPASSES—In
strong hunter case. British Government tested and
stamped. Can be read easily in dark.
52.25
Exceptional value at, each

ENGLISH DUBBIN—Brit-ish Government surplus Best known preparation for preserving and waterproof-ing boots. ing boots. Per tin

South African Field Boots \$4.90 per pair

South African Field Boots \$4.90 per pair

There are many imitations of South African Field Boots on the market, but these are guaranteed to be the ORIGINAL and GENUINE kind, exactly as manufactured for the British Army under government supervision. They are made of highest-grade full Kip tan leather, leather-lined through-lowen upper and first sole, and double waterproof fulling between upper and first sole, and double waterproof tougue. Most wonderful of any boot on the Canadian market, and guaranteed to give satisfactory wear. State size, no hait sizes. Note stamp on sole.

BRITISH ARMY BRACES Super-quality for the hardest kind of wear.

Per pair 50c

BRACES—Similar pattern to above, of good wearing qualities, and is of such a soft texture that it with our strongest postpation. BRACES—Similar pattern to above, of good wearing quality.

Per pair 25c

BRACES—Similar pattern to above, of good wearing quality.

Per pair 25c

BRACES—Similar pattern to above, of good wearing quality.

Per pair 25c

OHN CHRISTIE

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5c UNDERWEAR

